HONORED BY FRANCE

Sailors of Sigsbee's Squadron Entertained by Comrades of the French Navy.

LOUBET RECEIVES THE OFFICERS

Treats Them Cordially and Invites Them to Dine—Petty Officers Fraternize at Gathering at Cherbourg—Americans Receive Much Attention.

Paris, July 15.—A notable feature of the Fourth of July was a reception given by President Loubet at the Elysee palace to special Ambassadors Porter and Loomis, Rear Admiral Sigsbee and the other officers of the American squadron constituting the official party for the transfer of the body of Admiral John Paul Jones.

The journey to the palace was accompanied by the same military ceremony attending ambassadors when they go to be received by the president. The party assembled at the American embassy, where officials of the presidential household called with state coaches and a squadron of cuirassiers, the most picturesque body of French mounted troops.

REAR ADMIRAL CHARLES D. SIGSBEE.

Ambassador McCormick accompanied the party, which was escorted through the Champs Elysees to the palace. Crowds lined the avenues to see the cavalcade and to salute the American officers, whose brilliant uniforms made them the centre of attention.

Within the palace court yard the Nineteenth colonial infantry, drawn up in hollow square, rendered military honrs, while the band played "America."

President Loubet received the party in the Salon des Ambassadeurs, Mr. McCormick making the presentation. The president was most gracious and wished the Americans a happy sojourn. He inquired of Admiral Sigsbee the details of his voyage and invited the party to lunch with him Friday next.

Cherbourg, July 5.—The garden party at the Prefecture Maritimes was attended by prominent officials and their families. Admiral Besson, commander-in-chief of the French Northern squadron, and Miss Besson received the guests, including 40 American officers who were the objects of marked attention.

PRESIDENT LOUBET.

In the evening the French and American squadrons were brilliantly illuminated. A concert given by the bands of the American squadron evoked the heartiest applause.

The Frnech naval petty officers entertained their American comrades at a "punch" in the Central markets, which were beautifully decorated with evergreens and shields and the French and American flags interwoven. Eleven hundred persons were present. Commandant Leon, representing the maritime prefect, presided and expressed his pleasure at seeing the flags of the two republics floating together in the harbor. He referred to the celebration of Independence Day and proposed a toast to "Old France and Young America," mentioning the names of President Roosevelt and President Loubet. The French petty officers made speeches welcoming the Americans. Engineer Green of the Tacoma replied in French and evoked great cheering. A telegram was sent, to President Roosevelt conveying the respects of the French officers. This was read while the guests stood up.

The American sailors are loudly cheered whenever they appear on the streets.

HUNTING THE MUTINEERS.

Torpedo Boats Manned by Officers After Kniaz Potemkin.

Odessa July 5.—The Kniaz Potemkin is being stalked and pursued by several torpedo boats which intend to sink her. The crews of these boats consist of officers who volunteered as stokers, and there is no danger of their refusal to obey orders and destroy the ship. The Kniaz Potemkin's hours are declared to be numbered, but this is thought preferable to the continued dishonor of her presence in the Black sea commanded by mutineers.

Bucharest, Roumania, July 5.—Before the Kniaz Potemkin sailed from Kuetenji a crew from the vessel handed the prefect a proclamation addressed to the representatives of the powers in Roumania, formally declaring war on all Russian vessels which refuse to join the mutineers. The proclamation says the Kniaz Potemkin will respect neutral territory and foreign shipping. The delegation requested that the proclamation be forwarded to the powers.

Bucharest, Roumania, July 5.—The Russian torpedo boat destroyer Smetilvy appeared off Kustenji and signalled that she was seeking the Kniaz Potemkin. It is stated that the Kniaz Potemkin has attacked an Italian vessel carrying coal. There is much uneasiness among Russian vessels at Roumanian ports.

It is stated that the transport Vecha, the crew of which joined the mutineers in the harbor of Odessa, have surrendered in Russian waters.

Odessa, July 5.—An attempt to revive the mutiny on the battleship Georgi Pobiedonosetz was discovered to-day. It was frustrated by loyal sailors, who delivered six of the leaders to the authorities. The torpedo boats which remained here have gone to sea.

The general situation shows signs of gradual improvement. The removal of debris from the burned area has begun and the general dock work and coasting service has been resumed. The strikers are returning to work. A large number of troops has been sent to the summer quarters within easy reach of the city. The Odessa Chamber of Commerce has petitioned the ministry of finance to permit an extension of 14 days on notes falling due.

ON LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

Christian Endeavor Delegates Kneel and Pray at Sunrise.

Lookout Mountain, Tenn., July 5.—Massed on the eastern edge of the summit of historic old Lookout Mountain several hundred Christian workers witnessed the rising of the sun and bowed their heads in silence as President J. H. Race of Grant University invoked the Divine blessing and spoke a supplication for universal peace. The Rev. Dr. Ira Landrith of Nashville delivered an address on the "Patriotism of Peace."

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Young People's Religious Societies of Lookout Mountain and Chattanooga for the delegates to the National Christian Endeavor convention to be held in Baltimore. A large number of delegates, together with their Chattanooga hosts, spent the night on the mountain. Early in the morning a special train bearing delegates from Nashville, Memphis and the Southwest arrived in Chattanooga and were conveyed to the top of the mountain where they joined in the service.

After an hour of sightseeing the delegates resumed their journey to Baltimore.

BANDSTAND COLLAPSES.

Several Persons Injured in Accident at Findlay, O.

Findlay, O., July 5.—A band stand near the Main street bridge, from which several hundred persons were viewing the fireworks, collapsed last night, throwing nearly all the spectators to the ground.

The following persons were trampled upon and were severely bruised: Mary Bentley, Eva Price, Martha Nelson, Mrs. McDonald, Grace McDonald (daughter), Marie Earhart. Grace McDonald's ribs were broken and she may have been internally injured.

MILITIAMEN BARRED.

New Labor Union Will not Accept Them as Members.

Chicago, July 5.—Militiamen, policemen, deputy sheriffs and other officers of the law are to be barred forever from membership in the Industrial Workers of the World, as the Socialist leaders have styled their new labor organization. Resolutions declaring against the admission of peace officers into the new union have been adopted unanimously by the convention.

The convention selected a name for the union and a preamble for its constitution. The preamble denounces the present trades unions as inefficacious, as a friend of the employers, and declares for a new kind of organization. Resolutions were adopted approving of the disturbances in Russia and pledging moral and financial aid to the revolutionists.

Gander Found Dead Near Home.

Cincinnati, July 5.—The body of William Gander, who shot his wife, his brother-in-law, another man, and one of the policemen who tried to arrest him, was found not far from his home on Linwood Heights. None of the persons whom he shot will die.

LAST HONORS TO HAY

Secretary of State Is Laid to Rest in Lakeview Cemetary at Cleveland.

PRESIDENT IS IN ATTENDANCE

After Simple Services, Including the Singing of the Secretary's Favorite Hymn, the Remains Are Interred in Hay Family Plot.

Cleveland, July 5.—Guarded still by soldiers around the bier, while the halls of the Chamber of Commerce were patrolled by police, the body of John Hay lay in state throughout the national holiday. In accordance with the proclamation of Acting Mayor Lapp, the public in general remained away from the vicinity of the Chamber of Commerce and the police made a point of seeing that no unseemly din was created by fireworks in the streets adjoining the building.

There were but few visitors at the Chamber of Commerce during the day. The information had been widely spread that neither the casket nor the room in which it lies were to be viewed and the guardians of the building passed a quiet day.

Samuel Mather was the only member of the family to appear at the Chamber of Commerce. He came to consult with the citizens' committee relative to the funeral. Mrs. Hay spent the day quietly at the home of Mr. Mather at Glenville. Many visitors called, but to the majority she denied herself.

The funeral program was carried out as already announced. The president arrived at 9 o'clock and was met at the depot by the citizens' committee. Escorted by Troop A of the Ohio National Guard, the president and members of his cabinet were driven directly to the Chamber of Commerce.

Ten o'clock was the hour set for the departure of the funeral from the Chamber of Commerce, and one hour was allowed for the drive to the cemetery, five miles away. The services in the chapel were of the simplest description. A quartet composed of R. W. Willard, H. W. Whitney, E. C. Protheroe and Harry Colee rendered the favorite hymn of Mr. Hay, Tennyson's "Crossing the Bar;" an extract from the Scriptures was read by the Rev. H. C. Hayden, who made a short prayer after the choir had sung, "For All the Saints Who From Their Labors Rest."

The body was then removed from the chapel and the funeral passed up the hill to the family lot, where the interment was made. The quartet sang, "Safe, Still With Thee," and the services were concluded by a short prayer and the benediction.

HOMES FOR THOUSANDS.

500,000 Acres in Southwestern Oklahoma to Be Opened.

Reno, Okla., July 5.—The 500,000 acres of Indian pasture reserve lying south west of El Reno has been ordered by Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock opened to settlement. The opening means the furnishing of 3,125 more homes of settlers and another tide of emigration to Southwestern Oklahoma.

Indian Agent Randlett was notified by telephone from Anadarko to prepare leases and advertise at once for bids to be opened on December 4 next. All the lands will be leased in 160 acre tracts for a period of five years from January 1, 1906, at the minimum price of 25 cents per acre per year. No one person will be allowed to lease to exceed two sections of land, and all bids must be made separately for each quarter section. The rules require each lessee to cultivate tillable land up to 75 per cent of the land leased. The lessee is given the privilege of releasing at an appraised valuation at the end of five years. No sub-leasing will be allowed without the consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Sweden to Mobilize Army.

Stockholm, July 5.—The associated Press is in a position to state that an order for the mobilization of the Swedish army has been issued and that a proclamation to this effect will probably be issued within a week. The mobilization is looked as a means of giving added force to any proposal for settlement which the special committee appointed by the riksdag may make to the Norwegian storthing.

Hot Weather in eGrmany.

Berlin, July 5.—The heat, which has continued four days throughout Central Europe, has caused more than 700 deaths in Germany. At midday in the shade the temperature has been as high as 107. In the forests the ground is littered with fallen, dried leaves.

Baron Rosen Reaches America.

New York, July 5.—Baron Rosen the new Russian ambassador to Washington and one of the two Russian plenipotentiaries to the peace conference, arrived on the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II., accompanied by the Baroness Rosen and their daughter.

MITCHELL FOUND GUILTY.

Another United States Senator Convicted of Grafting.

Portland, Ore., July 5.—Amidst a din and clatter of fireworks, exploded in honor of the Natal day of the country he had served as United States Senator during 22 years of his life, John H. Mitchell listened to the words pronouncing him guilty of having violated that law which precluded him as a United States Senator from accepting pay for practicing before the departments of the federal governments.

When the jury reached its decision bailiffs were sent scurrying to bring to the court Judge De Haven, United States District Attorney Heney, Senator Mitchell and his attorneys, Judge Bennett and Senator Thurston. Senator Mitchell was the first to appear, then Judge De Haven and Judge Bennett. Mr. Heney was not present and Senator Thurston did not reach the court room till the verdict had been read.

As the word "guilty" was pronounced Senator Mitchell seemed as though turned to stone. The nervous stroking of his beard which had continued throughout the proceedings stopped. Not a muscle twitched until Judge Bennett arose and asked that the jury be polled. When he sat down Senator Mitchell leaned toward the attorney and whispered: "It was guilty."

As the poll proceeded Senator Mitchell scanned each juror narrowly hoping against hope that a negative would be heard from one of the 12. As one after the other agreed to the verdict, Mr. Mitchell's lips drew closer and closer in the effort to steel himself against his evident disappointment.

As the last man answered "yes" Judge Bennett moved the defendant be granted a new trial. Judge De Haven set the hearing of the motion for next Monday.

POISONED HIS SONS.

Aged Father Makes Confession of Cold Blooded Murder.

Doylestown, Pa., July 5.—Gustave A. Closson of Morrisville, Pa., has confessed that he poisoned one of his sons and attempted to kill the other in the same manner. Walter Closson, the 11-year-old son, died suddenly May 19. There were suspicious circumstances surrounding the death of the boy and the coroner of this county started an investigation which resulted in Closson making a confession.

Closson says that on May 17 he put rat poison between two pieces of bread and gave them to his son, Henry, telling him it was a sandwich. The boy ate the bread. There was too much poison on the bread and the boy's stomach rejected it. He was ill, but soon recovered. Two days later the father gave Walter a glass of beer with poison in it. The boy became violently ill. The father refused to send for a doctor and the lad died in great agony.

Closson, who was a flagman at a railroad crossing at Tullytown, is about 60 years of age. He says he wished to poison the boys because they were not very bright and that there was no chance that they would ever be of any use to him. There is an insurance of $500 on the life of the boy he tried to kill.

KILLS NEGRO BY MISTAKE.

Loaded Cartridge in Revolver Thought to Contain Blanks.

Wilmington, Del., July 5.—George Dorman, a negro farm hand, was shot and killed by Robert Fennimore, aged 18 years, with a pistol supposed to contain only blank cartridges.

Dorman had taken a strange negro into the barn and Fennimore objected. A quarrel ensued and Fennimore shot the negro in the head. An examination of the pistol showed four blank cartridges and an empty shell. Fennimore surrendered. He said he discharged the pistol to frighten Dorman, and did not know it contained a ball cartridge.

PANIC AT CHAUTUAQUA.

Bridge Breaks Down Throwing Many Into the Water.

Jamestown, N. Y., July 5.—In a rush to escape an impending storm 50 persons were thrown into the lake at Celeron last night by the collapse of a bridge over which the crowd was hurrying. Ten of them were taken to the hospital. Others who suffered from minor injuries went to their homes. Among those most seriously injured were Emmet Nuttal of Youngsville, Pa., and Donald Pike of Sugar Grove, Pa.

An unusually large crowd was promenading when a sudden squall sent them scurrying to cover. The crowd coming from both directions converged upon the bridge leading from the main promenade causing it to go down with a crash. Over two score persons struggling and screaming were piled among the broken timbers. The water in Lake Chautauqua is shallow at this point, there being a depth of only three to four feet beneath the bridge. Rescuers rushed into the water to release those caught by the broken timbers or terrified from fright. It soon was learned that no one was drowned.

Great Damage at Samoa by Hurrcane.

Sydney, N. S. W., July 5.—News has reached here that great damage has been caused by a hurricane at the Samoan Islands.

KILLED AND WOUNDED

Fourth of July Casualty List Coming in Overwhelming Volume.

DOZENS DEAD, HUNDREDS HURT

New York and Philadelphia Lead in Number of Mishaps—Wheeling Woman Disembowled by Firecrackers—American Crew Wins at Henley

Philadelphia, July 5.—Four persons dead, two probably fatally injured and more than 200 others wounded is the result of the Independence Day celebration in this city. The most sensational tragedy of the holiday was the killing of a man by Albert Lundgren, a policeman, while the former was resisting arrest.

While sitting on the front step of her home Mrs. George Clemens was shot in the abdomen by a stray bullet and died in a hospital last night.

Louis Ostrow, a 9 year-old boy, was killed almost instantly by a man who was examining a revolver.

A horse driven by Henry Black became frightened at the discharge of fireworks and ran away. Black was thrown under the wheels of the wagon which he was riding and so badly hurt that he died a few hours later.

Randolph, Mass., July 5.—The explosion of a small yacht cannon which had been fired frequently all day resulted in the death of Henry Ahrich, 20 years old, who was struck on the head by a fragment.

Harrisburg, July 5.—Shot by foreigners who were celebrating the Fourth of July at Steelton, Mico Vranesevic died in the local hospital. He was alone in his back yard when a stray bullet penetrated his abdomen.

In a collision of traction cars carrying visitors to the Middletown sesquicentennial celebration in Middletown four persons were hurt.

Boston, July 5.—While firing the national salute at Fort Warren, Boston harbor, in charge of the sixteen-inch rifle, exploded prematurely, injuring two privates of the Nineteenth coast artillery, one probably fatally.

The Returns From New York City.

New York, July 5.—More than 100 boys were arrested for violation of the ordinance which forbids the discharge of fireworks in the street and the carrying of concealed weapons.

Altogether five deaths were recorded in the city as a result of the day's celebration and the number of accidents reaches over the hundred. One child was killed in a curious way, having fallen from a window while watching the celebration, and dying a few moments later. Morris Goubestein, an East-side tailor, was killed by a stray bullet. Numbers of others were seriously hurt. Several persons were hit while sitting at their windows or on verandas. Perhaps the most serious accident of the day in New York was that at Governor's Island, where a charge in a blank shell exploded, probably fatally injuring one man and wounding others.

Seven boys ranging in age from 4 to 11 years were frightfully injured by the explosion of a can of powder from which they were tearing a toy cannon in Wythe avenue, Brooklyn. The can, which had several pounds of powder, was lying open near the cannon when a passing stranger, after lighting a cigar, threw away the match, which fell into the powder. A terrific explosion followed, hurling the lads in every direction and breaking windows in the street. Andrew Krecht, age 13, who was stooping over the can to get a fresh charge at the moment the explosion occurred, had both eyes blown out and is not expected to live. All the other boys were badly burned and cut by flying fragments of the cannon.

NATIONAL AND AMERICAN GAMES

Standing and Scores of the Major League Teams.

National League Standing.

Club	W	L	Per	Club	W	L	Per
New York	50	20	.714	Cincinnati	35	33	.515
Pittsburg	43	27	.614	St. Louis	25	44	.362
Chicago	42	25	.627	Brooklyn	21	49	.300
Philadelphia	41	27	.521	Boston	20	47	.299

National Monday—Pittsburg 4, Cincinnati 3; New York 9, Philadelphia 1; Brooklyn 2, Boston 1.

National Tuesday—Morning—Philadelphia 2, New York 0; Pittsburg 8, Cincinnati 2; Brooklyn 8, Boston 0; Chicago 3, St. Louis 2. **Afternoon**—New York 6, Philadelphia 3; Pittsburg 8, Cincinnati 1; Brooklyn 2, Boston 1; Chicago 11, St. Louis 1.

American League Standing.

Club	W	L	Per	Club	W	L	Per
Cleveland	39	22	.639	Boston	27	30	.474
Chicago	39	22	.639	New York	26	33	.441
Phila	38	24	.613	St. Louis	22	40	.355
Detroit	30	33	.476	Washington	22	40	.355

American Monday—Boston 6, Washington 2; New York 3, Philadelphia 1.

American Tuesday—Morning—Chicago 8, Cleveland 2; Philadelphia 5, Boston 2; Detroit 4, St. Louis 1. **Afternoon**—Cleveland 5, Chicago 2; St. Louis 11, Detroit 0; Philadelphia 4, Boston 2; New York 8, Washington 5—first game; New York 3, Washington 2—second game.

VESPERS WIN FIRST HEAT.

Americans Stand Good Chance to Win Great Henley Event.

Henley, England, July 5.—The crew of the Vesper boat club of Philadelphia celebrated Independence Day in England by winning its heat against the best university crew competing at Henley this year and by making the best time of any eight. Indeed all Henley seemed to be celebrating the Fourth of July. American flags were flying all over the pretty Thames-side town and as the American boat swept on to victory the stars and stripes were waved from all parts of the grandstands. The shores were filled with a record gathering of Britishers and American visitors.

The great contest between the Vespers and the Leanders to-day unquestionably will be the most intensely interesting event from the international as well as the oarsmen's viewpoint ever known at Henley. The most expert critics of rowing differ in their opinions, and the Englishmen hold that the American style cannot prevail over that of Leander on the ground that the Americans use a sweeping style and fail to put in body work. When the Club Natique of Philadelphia beat the Thames Rowing Club by using much the same style with short oars, the blades of which were somewhat similar to those of the Americans, the theories of the rowing sharps were upset and consequently there is much guessing over today's struggle, which unquestionably will decide who will be the winner of the grand challenge cup, though the successful crew will row against the Club Nationale.

Coach Dempsey of the Vespers said to the Associated Press last night that he believed the American style to be much better than the British, and his belief is strengthened by observation of the racing. Mr. Dempsey is confident of success.

RUBE PITCHES GREAT BALL.

Butler County Twirler Wins Twenty Inning Game at Boston.

The high July 5 records for [illegible] were broken in this city when Rube Waddell defeated Boston 1 to 2 after 20 exciting innings. The previous professional record was 18 innings, and stood since 1886. A fumble, a hit by a pitched ball, a foul-out and two singles gave the visitors two runs and the game in the final inning.

Both have one of the finest exhibitions of pitching seen in this city for years, securing 15 strikeouts, many of them in a row, out of 11. Young's wildness in not giving a base on balls in the entire game, was also a feature.

Waddell's work was wonderful after the first inning, and four times in the game when it looked like Boston runs his pitching held the home team safely. Davis's home run in the sixth inning was the only batting feature. Knight was knocked out by being struck by a pitched ball in the twenty-first inning and was replaced by Moore (2).

FOURTH ON THE ISTHMUS.

New Water Supply of Panama Is Officially Inaugurated.

Panama, July 5.—From Colon to Panama the principle crowds celebrated the Fourth. All the stores and offices were closed. At Colon and Panama addresses were delivered by Governor Magoon. The other celebrations consisted of a lance tournament, a baseball game and fireworks. President Amador and Governor Magoon officially inaugurated the new water supply of Panama, the fire brigade first showing the pressure of the stream.

Governor Magoon has invited President Amador and his cabinet, the diplomatic corps and the Panama consular officers to attend a reception at the Grand Central hotel in honor of President Amador.

WRECKED MACHINE LEADS.

Racing Auto Swerves Into Fence at Columbus Races.

Columbus, O., July 5.—The machine driven by George Soules in the 24-hour automobile race at the driving park suddenly swerved while whizzing along the back stretch and ran into the fence. The machine tore up 100 feet of fence and then turned over. Soules was scratched and bruised but escaped serious injury.

Six experts, after an hour's work, repaired the automobile, Charles Soules entering the race with it. At 10 o'clock Soules was leading with 781 miles to the credit of the machine.

Prison Demon Meets His Match.

Columbus, O., July 5.—Ira Marlatt, a life prisoner at the Ohio penitentiary from Lorain county, familiarly known as "the prison demon," because of his numerous desperate acts during his confinement, was stabbed in the back with a butcher knife by John Jones, a life prisoner from Clark county, and is so badly injured that his recovery is doubtful. Jones cherished an old grudge against Marlatt and lay in wait for him.

Drowned at Gull Lake.

Battle Creek, Mich., July 5.—George Garges, aged 23, of Washington, D. C., a student at Georgetown college, brother of S. J. Garges of Detroit, superintendent of the Barber Asphalt Co., was drowned at Gull Lake.

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MUTINY SPREADING

Russian Admiral Abandons the Attempt to Control Men of His Command.

ALLOWS SAILORS TO GO ASHORE

Battleship Kniaz Potemkin Cruising Around in Black Sea, Whereabouts Unknown—Officials at St. Petersburg Stupefied by News from Odessa

St Petersburg, July 3—The unprecedented spectacle of a powerful modern battleship cruising around in the Black sea in the hands of a crew, who, under the rules of international law cannot be regarded as other than pirates, and of the admiral in command of the rest of the Euxine fleet frankly confessing his inability to cope with the situation and ordering the fires of his warships to be drawn, has stupefied the Rusian admiralty

The whereabouts of the errant battleship Kniaz Potemkin is unknown here, no plans for capturing her have been devised, and the policy of noninterference seems to be at present in vogue. The situation would furnish the libretto for a comic opera were not the elements of the plot so serious.

Dispatches from Odesa and Sebastopol, which are confirmed by the admiralty, clear up fully the present situation The Kniaz Potemkin has sailed from Odessa and is now at large, and her crew, reinforced by sympathizers from shore, is still in control of the vessel

On the Georgi Pobiedonosetz, which cast in its fortunes with the Kniaz Potemkin after its arrival at Odessa and landing its officers, the more loyal or more timorous portion of the crew again gained the upper hand and agreed to surrender and disarm the ship. The rest of the squadron returned to Sebastapol without venturing to take up the gauntlet thrown down by the mutineers of the Kniaz Potemkin, and Admiral Kruger, after a council of war, finding that he could not depend on his crews, ordered the fires beneath the boilers drawn and gave permission to all the disaffected officers and sailors to quit the vessel.

One Battleship Disarmed.

The sailors of the Ekaterina II were known to be so mutinous that the battleship was left behind when the squadron started for Odessa, the whole crew dismissed and the ship disarmed.

The Kniaz Potemkin, which was steering a southerly course when she left Odessa, would be in a few hours south of Russian limits and may next be heard from at some Balkan or Turkish port.

The spirit manifested throughout the fleet goes far toward explaining the defeat in the sea of Japan, as a large part of the crews, especially the crews of Admiral Nebogatoff's division, were drafted from the Euxine sea and evidently were not in mind to offer a stout fight.

Odessa, July 3.—The crew of the Georgi Pobiedonosetza sent 40 men ashore as hostages and have asked the emperor's forgiveness for having mutinied, pleading that they have not damaged the ship. There is still no news here of the whereabouts of the Kniaz Potemkin.

The governor has issued a proclamation saying that the danger of a catastrophe has passed and that everybody must kep quiet and the strikers must return to work.

The manufacturers are hopeful. They think that the situation is improving and that the men will resume work. According to some reports the surrender of the Georgi Pobiedonosetz was conditional upon the crew being informed as to what their punishment would be. The vessel lies in the inner harbor, in a position very unfavorable for bombarding the city. She is completely under the heavy guns now mounted in the boulevard overlooking the harbor.

Held Council of War.

Sebastopol, via St. Petersburg, July 3.—Immediately after the Black Sea squadron arrived here Saturday a council of admirals and captains was held on board the flagship Rostislav, Vice Admiral Kruger presiding. The council resolved to ungear the machinery and authorize the officers and men to go ashore. The Ekaterina II is here and has been disarmed.

Sebastopol, July 3.—The Black Sea squadron which went to Odessa consisted of two divisions, commanded by Admiral Kruger and Admiral Visborevetsky, respectively. The former's division included the Rostislav and the Sinope, the latter's the Georgi Pebiedonosetz, the Triu Sviatielia, the Dvenadzat Apostoloff and the torpedo cruiser Karaski. Several torpedo boats accompanied the squadron.

On arrival in the road the flagship signaled the Kniaz Potemkin to join the squadron, to which the battleship replied, "We ask that the admiral would come on board us."

No answer being given, the Kniaz Potemkin cleared for action and steamed at full speed along the whole fleet. She passed so close to the other vessels that even the features of her commander, who wore a thick beard and was in civilian clothes, were clearly distinguishable. Several among the crews assert that they saw at least 30 men in civilian costume on board the Kniaz Potemkin.

Admiral Kruger signaled to the squadron "head for Sebastopol" and at the same time the Kniaz Potemkin displayed the signal "We remain here."

Commander Gazevitch of the Georgi Pobiedonosetz signaled that the machinery of the vessel was disabled. Admiral Kruger repeated his order to make for Sebastopol when the Georgi Pobiedonosetz replied "We remain here." She then steamed along side the Kniaz Potemkin and hoisted the signal "We wish to hand you our officers." This was the last signal seen by the squadron before leading for Sebastopol.

Captain Golikoff and all the officers of the Kniaz Potemkin except five who were engineers, were killed June 28 on the voyage to Odessa It is stated that 300 workmen from the Sermove works were on board.

During the disorders in the port of Odessa the Kniaz Potemkin obtained supplies from the cruiser Otchakoff. The captain of the transport Vecha was made prisoner by a ruse. The Kniaz Potemkin signaled to him to come on board. He did so and was seized and bound and put ashore. The crew of the Vecha then declared common cause with the crew of the Kniaz Potemkin, as did also the crew of one of the torpedo boats.

ENVOYS ANNOUNCED.

Russia and Japan Make Known Their Peace Plenipotentiaries.

Oyster Bay, N. Y, July 3.—President Roosevelt has authorized the following announcement to be made relative to the pending peace negotiations between Russia and Japan.

"The president announces that the Russian and Japanese governments have notified him that they have appointed the plenipotentiaries to meet here (Washington) as soon after the first of August as possible. The two Russian plenipotentiaries are Ambassador Muravieff, formerly minister of justice and now ambassador at Rome, and Ambassador Rosen. The Japanese plenipotentiaries are Baron Komura, now minister of foreign affairs, and Minister Takahira.

"It is possible that each side may send one or more additional representatives. The plenipotentiaries of both Russia and Japan will be intrusted with full power to negotiate and conclude a treaty of peace subject, of course, to ratification by their respective home governments."

St Petersburg, July 3.—Negotiations for an armistice between the armies of Russia and Japan it can be definitely stated, are now in progress, presumably at Washington, but they have not reached a stage where any further announcement can be made

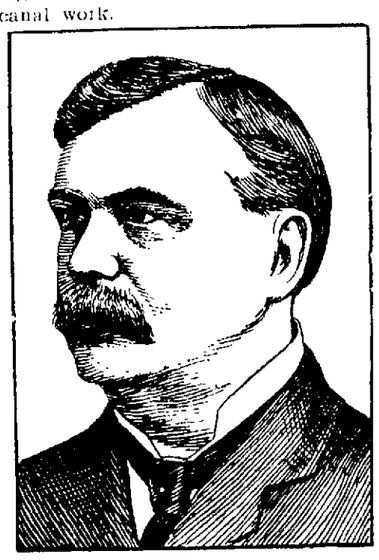
The decision seems to rest with Japan, which country is weighing the relinquishment of the prospects of bettering her present advantageous position against the enormous cost in lives and money of another great battle.

The chances for a decisive and final Japanese victory, it is believed here, are no better now than before Liaoyang and Mukden, and it is pointed out that it is idle to talk of Vladivostok falling like a ripe apple into Japan's hands before the peace conference meets.

MAGOON MADE MINISTER.

Governor General of Panama Given Additional Task.

Oyster Bay, N. Y. July 3.—President Roosevelt has authorized the announcement that he has appointed Charles E. Magoon as United States Minister at Panama. Judge Magoon is at present governor of the canal zone in Panama, and a member of the executive committee of the Isthmian canal commission. Prior to his appointment on the canal commission he was the law officer of the Insular affair bureau of the war department. He is in Panama at present performing his duties in conjunction with the canal work.



JUDGE CHARLES E. MAGOON.

The determination of the president to have the offices of governor of the American zone and minister to Panama filled by the same man was reached soon after the reorganization of the Isthmian canal commission two or three months ago. Experience had demonstrated that a conflict of authority was likely to arise between the governor and the minister.

Sweden Declares War Ports.

Stockholm, July 3 —The government has issued a proclamation to become effective immediately, declaring Stockholm, Karlskrona, Gothenburg and Farosund to be war ports and excluding all foreign warships from these ports.

Quiet Sunday at Sagamore.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 3.—The president passed a quiet and uneventful Sunday at Sagamore hill with his family. A few neighbors called informally during the afternoon and evening but no official visitors were received.

HAY'S LAST JOURNEY

Body of Secretary of State Taken to Cleveland from Lake Sunapee.

FUNERAL WILL BE WEDNESDAY

President Roosevelt and Members of His Cabinet Will Attend—Remains to Lie in Chamber of Commerce Building Until Funeral.

Newbury, N. H., July 3—A special train bearing the body of Secretary of State John Hay left Newbury for Cleveland, where the interment will take place. The funeral party consisted of Mrs. Hay, the widow; Clarence Hay, Dr. Scudderof Boston, who attended Secretary Hay during his last illness; Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mather of Cleveland, the latter a sister of Mrs. Hay, and S. A. Raymond, also a relative of Mrs. Hay. The train is due to arrive at Cleveland at 7:30 a m. today.

The body of the secretary, which had been placed in a casket, was carried down stairs from the death chamber and the casket was enclosed in a rose wood box in which it will repose until the funeral on Wednesday.

Mrs Hay and Clarence Hay stood the trying ordeal bravely, although they showed plainly the effects of the strain which they had been under.

At 9:40 o'clock an express wagon was driven to the front door and the casket borne out by the servants and placed in the vehicle. The casket, which was covered with a rubber blanket, had been lashed to the wagon, the steepness of the hills making such a precaution necessary. It was followed only by the undertaker and Secretary Hay's coachman. Both men walked, the coachman leading the horse, while the undertaker walked behind.

Lonely Journey in the Rain.

[illegible] along the lonely mountain road and the window shades of the few scattered farmhouses along the route were drawn. The rain fell in torrents as the little party trudged over the muddy road.

The trip to Newbark station occupied nearly an hour. Nearly all the residents of the little hamlet were assembled at the station awaiting the arrival of the funeral party, and when the wagon with the secretary's body neared the station the crowd on the platform stood with heads bared.

The wagon was driven to the rear of the funeral car and several citizens assisted the undertaker and the coachman in transferring the casket. At the moment when the casket was placed on board the train there was a rift in the clouds and for the first and only time during the day the lofty hills were bathed in sunshine.

Shortly after 11 o'clock a closed carriage was driven to the station. Clarence Hay was the first to alight and Mr. Mather, Mrs Mather, Mrs. Hay, Dr. Scudder and Mr. Raymond followed Mrs. Hay walked unaided to the train and was quickly joined by her son in her stateroom. The other members of the party occupied a portion of the same car.

Mrs. Hay Accepts Invitation.

In response to an invitation of the Cleveland Chamber of Commerce the body of the secretary will repose in the Chamber of Commerce building from the time it reaches Cleveland until the hour of the funeral on Wednesday. The body will not lie in state.

The Hay residence on Euclid avenue has been rented for a long time and Mrs. Hay accepted the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce rather than have the body of her husband remain in a receiving tomb.

During the stay in Cleveland Mrs. Hay and Clarence Hay will be the guests of Mrs. Mather. The funeral services will be conducted in the Wade Memorial chapel on Wednesday by the Rev. Hiram C. Hayden, pastor of the Old Stone church, the Presbyterian church which Mr. Hay attended in Cleveland, and he will be assisted by the Rev. Dr. Teunis Hamlin, pastor of the Church of the Covenant in Washington.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July3.—President Roosevelt has issued a proclamation announcing the death of John Hay, secretary of state. Following is the text of the announcement:

"John Hay, secretary of the United States, died on July 1. His death, a crushing sorrow to his friends, is to the people of this country a national bereavement and in addition it is a serious loss to mankind for to him it was given to stand as a leader in the effort to better world conditions by striving to advance the cause of international peace and justice.

"He entered the public service as the trusted and intimate companion of Abraham Lincoln, and for well nigh 40 years he served his country with loyal devotion and high ability in many positions of honor and trust, and finally he crowned his life work by serving as secretary of state with such far sightedness of the future and such loyalty to lofty ideas as to confer lasting benefits not only upon our own country but upon all the nations of the earth. As a suitable expression of national mourning I direct that the diplomatic representatives of the United States in all foreign countries display the flags over their embassies and legations at half mast for 10 days, and that for a like period the flag of the United States be displayed at half mast at all forts and military posts and at all naval stations and on all vessels of the United States.

"I further order that on the day of the funeral the executive departments in the city of Washington be closed and that on all public buildings throughout the United States the national flag be displayed at half mast.

"Done at the city of Washington this third day of July, A. D. 1905, and of the Independence of the United States of America the One Hundred and Twenty Ninth.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"By the president: Herbert D. Peirce, acting secretary of state."

Secretary Loeb practically has completed arrangements for President Roosevelt's trip to Cleveland to attend the funeral of Mr. Hay. The funeral will take place at 11 o'clock Wednesday morning, and as the journey from Oyster Bay to Cleveland will consume nearly 20 hours it will be necessary for the president to leave here Tuesday morning. He will make the trip on a special train over the Pennsylvania railroad leaving here about two o'clock in the afternoon. At Philadelphia the president will be joined by members of his cabinet, who will accompany him to the funeral of Mr. Hay.

It is expected the president will reach Cleveland about 9 o'clock Wednesday morning. He will remain there only a few hours, the special train being scheduled to start on the return trip at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

BEEF PACKERS INDICTED.

Chicago Millionaires to Stand Trial for Violating the Laws.

Chicago, July 3.—After an investigation which has lasted over three months, and during which more than 100 witnesses were examined, the federal grand jury has handed in its report. Seventeen men prominent in the packing industries of the country were indicted for violation of the Sherman anti-trust law and four officials of the Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Co. were indicted for alleged illegal rebating to the railroads. Besides individual indictments bills were voted against five corporations—Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Nelson Morris & Co., Cudahy Packing Company and the Fairbanks Canning Company.

[illegible] for alleged conspiracy in restraint of trade, which constitutes violation of the Sherman anti-trust act, are: J. Ogden Armour, president of Armour & Co.; Charles Armour of Armour & Co.; Arthur Meeker, general manager for Armour & Co.; T. J. Conners, director, Armour & Co; P. A Valentine, treasurer, Armour & Co; Samuel McRoberts, assistant treasurer, Armour & Co.; Louis F. Swift, president of Swift & Co.; Charles Swift of Swift & Co.; Lawrence A. Caston, treasurer, Swift & Co.; Arthur F. Evans, attorney for Swift & Co; R. C. McManus, attorney for Swift & Co.; H. A Veeder, general counsel for Swift & Co.; Edward Cudahy of Cudahy & Co; D. E. Hartwell, secretary, Swift & Co.; Edward F. Swift, vice president Swift & Co.; Edward Morris, secretary of Nelson Morris & Co.; Ira M. Morris of Nelson Morris & Co.

The four employes of Schwarzchild & Sulzberger who were indicted for alleged rebating with the railroads, are all connected with the traffic department of the corporation. Their names are Samuel Weil, E. S. Cusey, C. E. Todd, V D. Skipworth The indictments voted for alleged violation of the anti-trust law were identical in each instance. The indictments contained each eight counts, which were spread over 63 typewritten pages.

Chicago, July 3.—Efforts are to be made today by the packers indicted by the federal grand jury to defeat the government aim through injunction proceedings, according to the Record Herald. The packers have authorized their special counsel, John S. Miller, to file their petition for an injunction at his descretion in the United States court. In fact, the notices informing the federal officials that a petition would be filed asking for an injunction already have been prepared for service.

Attorney Miller stated that the action seeking an injunction would be uncommon, but not without precedent, cases being on record in several instances supporting the contemplated move by the packers.

DEATH INTERRUPTS RIDE.

Man Killed and Two Women Injured at Pleasure Resort.

Chicago, July 3.—Lee Reynolds, of Whiting, Ind., was instantly killed and Mrs. Rose Manning and Mrs. Charles Brown of Chicago were severely injured in an accident on the scenic railway at White City, an amusement park.

The accident is believed to have been caused by a piece of brick that in some manner had lodged on one of the rails. When the car in which young Reynolds and the two women were riding struck the obstruction the car was derailed and the occupants thrown out. Reynolds, who was not severely injured, rose and stepped back on the track, in the path of another car, and was instantly killed.

Kaiser Dines With Vanderbilts.

Berlin, July 3.—Emperor William dined with Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt on their steam yacht the North Star at Travemunde last night.

Found Body in the River.

Fairmont, W. Va., July 3.—The body of Thomas Gibbins, age 65, of Johnstown, near here, has been found in the Monongahela river.

Peary's Steamer at New York.

New York, July 3.—The Peary Arctic exploring steamer Roosevelt, from Portland Maine, has arrived here.

SUN ECLIPSE SQUADRON

Scientific Errand of American Warships to Foreign Shores.

WEIRD SPECTACLE TO BE STUDIED

The Sun's Corona and Alleged Planet Vulcan Are Among the Mysteries to Be Solved by United States Government Scientists—Camera Seventy Feet Long Will Be Used.

Hoping to discover the alleged planet Vulcan, to determine what the sun's corona really is and to learn various other facts about the heavens above us and the atmosphere surrounding, the United States government will dispatch to the northern coast of Africa and the Mediterranean shore of Spain a squadron of three war vessels commanded by a rear admiral, says the Kansas City Star.

These interesting observations will be made in the old world during the total solar eclipse of Aug. 29 and 30, but the "eclipse squadron" will sail from Washington early in July. Rear Admiral C. M. Chester, U. S. N., in command of the squadron, will have for his flagship the Minneapolis, and his expedition will include about seven members of the scientific staff of the United States naval observatory, of which he is superintendent. A number of university professors and scientists of the civilian institutions of the government will accompany him and cooperate with his three field parties.

At sunrise Aug. 29 those who dwell in Manitoba near the southern end of Lake Winnipeg will see mounting the eastern horizon a weird heavenly spectacle, one which has maddened primitive man and frightened his betters into terrible religious frenzy. Instead of the familiar sun, red and glowing through the mists of dawn, there will mount these cool Canadian hills a great coal black moon, fringed on all sides with great streamers cottony white and attenuated. The earth below will be black as night over a great band 120 miles across, and this inky shadow will sweep eastwardly on a path of equal width across the British possessions, over the southern part of James bay and the peninsula of Labrador.

About a hundred miles above the eastern mouth of Belle Isle strait it will enter the Atlantic, turning its waves pitch black until reaching the north coast of Spain. Thence the broad shadow ribbon will sweep southeastwardly across the peninsula of the dons, passing about forty miles above Madrid, suddenly throwing its black night pall over Leon, Burges, Valladolid, Zaragoza and numerous smaller settlements of men at midday. Leaving the Spanish Mediterranean coast, the pitchy band will cross the Columbretes island, strike the African coast about midway between the cities of Tunis and Algiers, stretch out upon the white desert to Egypt, cross the Nile at Assuan and leave the earth in central Arabia. Wherever it touches the beasts of the field and the birds of the air will close their eyes in sleep while the same white crowned, white bearded, black faced disk which rose over the hills of Manitoba looks down upon them amid the twinkling stars.

Our eclipse squadron will land its astronomers and their freight at two Mediterranean ports—Valencia, Spain, and Bona, Algiers. Apparatus more elaborate than any devised for previous eclipse observation will be upon the ground in the path of the shadow from four to six weeks previous to the phenomena. From day to day and until the moon hides the face of the sun drills will be repeated until every bit of apparatus works to perfection.

Arrangements for the eclipse have been in the course of making at the naval observatory in Washington for, in fact, two years. The hilly park surrounding its white marble buildings presents the appearance of a machinery exposition. The great instruments with which the corona in its varying phases is to be photographed or otherwise observed are all in place, as they will appear when installed in sunny Spain and scorching Algeria. They are thus assembled in an experimental camp.

One of the largest cameras ever constructed will snapshot the corona as it appears over the Valencia camp during the two and a half minutes that the sun is obscured there. It is seventy feet long from the front of the lens mechanism to the back of the box, the latter being in reality a little house or dark room.

The plates will be isochromatic, giving true color value. This giant camera will be operated by George H. Peters, the expert astronomic photographer in charge of the photographic division of the naval observatory, the man who has made the notable sun spot photographs of recent years.

At the stations in central Spain and Algeria the corona will be photographed with great cameras of like construction, but with only forty feet of focal length.

While the corona is known to be an appendage of the sun, astronomers fail to agree concerning the causes producing its delicate detail during total eclipses. Sometimes it has projected itself in straight, spoke-like rays; at other times in curved, feathery, spiral or looped rays, known in instances to prolong themselves in streamers from the top and bottom of the black moon. Sometimes its lines stretch out several millions of miles. It has been thought by some to be an atmosphere of the sun, but comets have passed through it without being retarded, which would be impossible in an atmosphere. It seems to consist of minute isolated particles thrown out by the sun and either falling back again or held suspended by forces little understood.

The suspected planets lying between Mercury and the sun and which the expedition will endeavor to discover are made invisible in ordinary times by the distracting glare of old Sol, whose nearest visible neighbor is Mercury. It is hoped that while the moon hides the face of the sun this year some of the great cameras will snapshot these hidden planets and that the corona will allow sufficient room for them to be seen. Lescarbault, a country physician near Paris, claimed to have observed one of them in 1859. Some well known astronomers indorsed his claim, and the supposed new world was named Vulcan. It was estimated to have a diameter of 2,500 miles, less than a third that of the earth.

BIG MISSIONARY MEETING.

Successful Work of Methodist Women In Foreign Fields.

The general executive committee of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church will hold its annual session in St. Paul's church, New York city, in the coming fall, Oct. 26 to Nov. 3. This committee has to do with the affairs of the entire society at home and abroad. The personnel of the committee is made up of three delegates from each of the eleven branches of the society, extending from Maine to California. It includes also the literature committee of three. The society numbers in its constituency 217,000 members. Its yearly receipts amount to $500,000. This money is exclusive of the money raised by the general missionary society of the church and is administered in foreign work by the women of the Woman's Foreign Missionary society. It has raised for foreign missions since its organization thirty-five years ago $7,386,744 and holds real estate in foreign lands amounting to the value of $1,086,668. It issues four monthly periodicals—the Woman's Missionary Friend, the Heiden Frauen Freund, the Children's Missionary Friend and the Monthly Study. Some years ago it established a paper for the women of India. Five editions are published in different dialects. In Korea and China a great deal of literature is published by the society for women and girls, while in Japan a missionary has been appointed to literary work to meet the constantly growing demand for Christian literature in Japan. The Educational Association of China has requested one of the society's missionaries to prepare a music book in Mandarin for mission schools, and within the past two or three years many booklets, papers and leaflets have been translated and published.

The work of this society reaches to India, China, Burma, Japan, Mexico, South America, Bulgaria, Italy, Korea, Africa, Malaysia and the Philippine Islands. Two hundred and ninety missionaries, of whom 25 are physicians; 1,000 native Bible readers and teachers; 539 day schools; 21 training schools; 67 boarding schools; 20 orphanages; 2 colleges for women, one in India and one in Japan (preparations are being made for one in China); 30 hospitals and dispensaries, treating over 150,000 patients every year, are supported by the society; 16,000 Christian women are receiving instruction and 20,000 non-Christian women are having the gospel of Christ preached to them.

The coming meeting is an event of national and worldwide importance. The eyes of thousands throughout the United States who elect the delegates to this meeting will watch the proceedings as reported in the church and secular papers with the greatest interest. It is expected that a large number of visitors will be attracted to this great missionary convention.

Strict Orders.

The following notice was observed posted in the engine dispatcher's office at the roundhouse in a neighboring town on one of the railroad lines running out of Albany, says the Albany Journal:

Trainmen on passenger trains must not go through the coaches with overalls on without first taking them off. F. B. L.

The Kings' Dicing.

[A tale of Sweden and Norway.]

Olaf, lord of Sweden's yeomen,
Pledged to peace in solemn 'thing,
Met in tryst his ancient foeman,
Bright haired Olaf, Norway's king.

Near the Rock of Kings they bided,
Doffing corselet, sword and helm;
There the gold ringed chiefs divided
Norway's lands from Sweden's realm.

Fair were drawn the writings telling
Metes of fields and whose the sway,
Save of one good farm and dwelling—
Sweden's? Norway's? None could say.

Then spake Norway's Olaf: "Brother,
One poor farm's of little store.
Shall we game with one another?
Shall we cast the dice therefor?"

Sweden's lord, the well appareled,
Bowed; then, casting, roared: "Ho, ho!
Sixes fall! O son of Harald,
Little need for thee to throw!"

Olaf smiled. "Is Fate a niggard?
Happening once may happen twice.
Are there not, thou blood of Sigurd,
Still two sixes on the dice?"

Sixes fell! In wrath the other
Flung; then vaunted: "Mine at last!
Sixes twain! My royal brother,
Never shalt thou best that cast!"

Careless, gay, with merry clatter,
Olaf shook the dice and threw.
"Truly, 'tis a little matter
For the Lord my God to do!"

Sixes fell! Yet, greater wonder,
Like a gem of summer hail
Burst one figured cube asunder—
Six and seven made the tale!

So the realms in peace were parted;
So fair Hising's wolds of rye
Fell to Norway's lion hearted
By the breaking of a die.

—Arthur Guiterman in New York Times

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DRESS AND FASHION.

FEMININE FRIPPERIES RULE IN THE SUMMER'S MODES.

Old Time Frilly, Fluffy Toilets With a Wealth of Dainty Details—Natty Checked Designs—Voiles Popular. The Piquant Hat.

Fickle as fashion may be, it must be admitted that certain fancies hold her attention for a long time. This summer checks are welcomed with quite as great ardor as last year, when it seemed that they became almost too popular. Checked voile it is this season, checked taffeta it was last, but this is but a slight change. The checked voiles are charming, and there, again, one sees the extended popularity of a good material. Novelty it no longer pos

CHIC SUMMER SUIT.

sesses, but it is so inexpensive, it drapes so well, it is so becoming, it wears almost like a tweed and it is so easy to make up in a variety of styles and with all sorts of trimming.

Cut, however, probably counts for more than material at present, especially in the lighter weight tweeds and cloths that are made up tailor-wise in convenient coat and skirt suits for traveling and general wear. Lines and curves right to a hair's breadth account for the indefinite touch of chic that may accompany the simplest design. A successful model to be carried out in white, cream, turquoise, heliotrope, any of the pastel shades or in useful dark colors, such as violet, nut brown, olive green or navy, is shown in the first cut.

The broad shouldered girl, with strong arm and athletic stride, is rather out of it this season. Puffings, shirrings, ruchings, tuckings, frills and ribbons galore suit not her strenuous and muscular personality. The innumerable feminine fripperies introduced by the fashion makers have created an atmosphere in which the womanly woman, especially if of the petite style, may revel to her heart's content. The new hats as well as the frocks distinctly require the dainty dresser, the one who is willing and able to devote much time and thought to every detail in the putting on of garments and the dressing of the hair. This last must be perfection, the disheveled and wild-

NEW SMALL HATS.

ly straying locks of but a season ago being now quite beyond the pale of conventionality. The piquant hat and well groomed head effect is indicated in the second cut.

The "tailor made" no longer means the plainest of the plain, and its chief claim to the title appears to be that the body part of a costume takes the shape of a coat or bolero, while the "dressmaker's dress" exploits the belted bodice. The artists in each class employ all the trimmings and accessories of the season in perfecting their confections. AMY VARNUM.

Household Wrinkles.

During an electric storm if the vessel containing milk is placed in another vessel containing water it will be more likely to keep sweet. Of course the milk must be entirely surrounded by water.

A hot foot bath containing a tablespoonful each of borax, spirits of ammonia and alcohol and a teaspoonful each of witch hazel and camphor will give relief to swollen feet in hot weather.

The combination of rhubarb and prunes makes a delicious pie. The prunes are just what the rhubarb needs to cover its acidity.

To clean matting wash it with water in which bran has been boiled or in rock salt water. Dry it well with a cloth.

Excellent protection for the hands in sweeping and in many other kinds of housework is a pair of men's buckskin gloves. They not only protect but whiten the hands. Have them a size too large.

HAPPY PICNICKING.

Salad Sandwiches Lighten the Carrying and Serving of Food.

Pasteboard or tin boxes carefully saved throughout the year, plenty of paraffin paper and wooden or paper plates for serving will reduce the labor of the picnic to a minimum. If the luncheon is so packed that each member of the party has something to carry, so much the better; a basketful of silver mounted conveniences will have to be tugged back, while the plebeian boxes can be disposed of and the tired but happy picnickers come home empty handed. The breakables in the eating line should be as conscientiously avoided as should dishes of any destructible material. Cake does not travel well, and any other delicate food is open to the same objection. Salad has carried well in a tin box, lined first with paraffin paper and then with a thick layer of lettuce leaves and the salad mixture covered with lettuce. However, salad sandwiches are delicious, and carrying salad means forks as well, while sandwiches are the food par excellence for picnics. The following are good ones culled from an English periodical:

Fairy Sandwiches.—Cut an equal number of thin slices of brown and white bread and butter them with the following mixture: Beat three ounces of fresh butter to a cream with four ounces of powdered sugar, beating it well together for some little time; then beat in a tablespoonful of lemon juice. Set it on ice for an hour. After having spread this mixture on the bread sprinkle thinly with blanched and chopped nuts of any kind. Press the white slices to the brown and stamp out in circles or triangles as you please.

Olive Sandwiches.—Stone and mince olives, seasoning them with white pepper; then pound them to a smooth paste. Cut some thin slices of bread and butter and spread half with the pounded olives and the other half rather thickly with finely chopped tongue. Press the two halves together lightly.

Egg Sandwiches.—Take six hard boiled eggs, six washed and boned anchovies, a teaspoonful of mustard and a tablespoonful each of oil and cream. Pound this all to a smooth paste, seasoning it with salt and cayenne to taste. Spread this mixture thickly on thin slices of buttered bread.—Good Housekeeping.

IN SILK ATTIRE.

Invisible Striped Taffeta—Brown and White Stripes Very Chic.

The elegant gown here shown is in the new invisible stripe taffetas, the bodice forming a gathered bolero,

BLACK AND WHITE PARIS GOWN.

edged with black velvet and gathered lace frills, with quaint cravat, tied at the top with black velvet butterfly bow. The deep belt is made of bands of black velvet. The skirt is circled with velvet bands, edged with lace, and the whole is a Paris creation.

Curtain materials never really entirely disappear from fashion, or, rather, they return to favor, for a time at least, at short intervals, and this perhaps accounts for a present leaning toward moire or watered silk. In a faint widespread watering this old favorite is charming, especially in such quaint tints as lime, willow or melon green or a pink, like withered rose petals. The little silk coat can be very well expressed in moire, though in black it is not for the youthful.

A brown and white striped soft silk made with a bolero corsage and very full skirt is a French confection worn at a recent smart function. This striped silk resembles a soft silk of years gone by and is just now being devoted to very fine toilets, especially for races.

Taffeta, which began to be the rage a few years ago as a strictly glace silk, has undergone a softening process that gives it a much more agreeable character. LORENA LENOIR.

Dainty Doilies.

A pretty set of doilies for carafe and water glasses may be made as follows: Cut from sheer white linen six squares 4 by 4 inches. Set about the edge of each a border of honiton lace braid having a scalloped and purled edge. The doily for the carafe may be made in the same way, only larger, say 9 by 9 inches. A monogram or initial in a corner of each in cream colored Asiatic filo silk floss would be a charming addition.

BREWER SEES PERIL.

Danger In Big Immigration and Expansion, Declares Jurist.

SAYS SELL PHILIPPINES TO JAPAN

Supreme Court Justice Declares It Would Be the Simple Way Out of a Complex Difficulty—Believes Woman May Be President of the United States and Thinks Only a Skeleton Army Is Needed.

"This is an inquiring, a skeptical age," said Justice David J. Brewer of the supreme court of the United States when he was recently interviewed at his home in Washington by a representative of the New York Herald. "Everything must face the question, 'What for or of what profit?' There are many grave questions that we Americans or, rather, our descendants must face. They are coming to us with an overwhelming force at present."

"What are they?" was asked.

"Tremendous immigration and the spirit of conquest, which means annexation and colonization. Probably very few thinking Americans realize the great responsibility that the nation assumes in allowing a million immigrants a year to come into the country and to tincture our national life. It so happens that the greater part of the immigration is of people who have been brought up to regard the government under which they live as an enemy, a thing to be fought, an institution to struggle against. They do not realize the difference between liberty and license.

"You cannot mix oil and water. You cannot make a Latin nation an Anglo-Saxon nation, and that is why I see danger and trouble and the use for high statesmanship in the conduct of the United States in the immediate future.

"It is well known that I have bitterly opposed the annexation of the Philippines. Hawaii and Porto Rico. I cannot see how any right thinking American could do else than oppose it. This government, this nation, was founded as a protest against the colonial system, and now we go establishing colonies of our own. If there is anything more antagonistic to the founding of the government than the present trend of national events I cannot conceive it.

"The big stick is swung almost too vigorously. Much as I admire the president, I am not in accord with many things that he does or that he instigates. It is not the purpose of this government to interfere and meddle with things that do not concern us. It is our business to mind our own business."

"Have you any fear that Japan will endeavor to acquire the Philippines by force of arms?"

"Well, all these things float. Events crowd on each other's heels so rapidly nowadays that the man who essays to be a prophet is not only not one in his own country, but anywhere else as well. It is very hard to say what Japan has up her sleeve in the Philippine question."

"Would you advise the selling of the islands to the Japanese government?"

"Most assuredly. It would be the simple way out of a complex difficulty. I am strongly inclined to believe that we will either have to sell them it we can or give them up when we must. The Japanese nation amalgamates with the people of the Philippines or will amalgamate them much more readily than we Americans possibly could. Neither you nor I nor the youngest child living will ever live to see the time when the natives of the Philippines will be Americans in the sense that Washington thought of when he stood sponsor to this country."

"Do you seriously think that the time will ever come when there will be a woman president of this country?"

"I have little doubt of it. It is one of those theoretical things that is working out in a practical way every day. I can see no good reason why there should not be a woman president of the country. I can see a great many good reasons why there should be one. However, I question if it comes in the near future, but it is an incident that might happen at almost any time. We have shown their capacity for handling business affairs in colleges, schools, railroads and banks."

"Do you think that to maintain our position as a world power the army should be strengthened and the navy increased?"

"I do not. I cannot conceive why we should have an army at all except a mere skeleton. Of course we should have an abundance of trained officers in case of an emergency. An idle military class seems to me absolutely antagonistic to the principles of the country. We don't need soldiers here. All we want are citizens. No foreign power would ever think of attempting an invasion of the United States. It would not only be impracticable, but it would be impossible. Thousands of miles of sea barrier protect us on all sides. The bringing over here of a hundred thousand troops, which is all that any nation could land in a hurry, would not be a flea bite to what this country could raise in twenty-four hours in opposition."

"Do you agree with President Roosevelt, then, that our navy should be largely increased?"

"I do not. I believe that we should have a competent and efficient navy, and I think we have it now. It is big enough. I do not believe that we should build more warships. Spend the money in fortifications instead."

The Old Time Parlor.

The days of the parlor are fast going. There was once a time when every family, no matter how poor, had its parlor. And generally the parlor was a most useless place, but it was the pride of the housewife. The Observant Citizen remembers some time ago when the lady of the house insisted that he should see "her parlor." Her husband smiled good naturedly, and they both led the way to a big front room which was locked. The door was unlocked, and the parlor got its first fresh air in months. The little family had expended much money on the parlor. Everything was new but the stuffed birds under glass cases. The design of the carpet was wonderful in that it consisted of bright red roses. One felt like stepping into a bed of flames. A horseshoe sofa, very erect, was the principal article of furniture, while at the windows were the stiffest lace curtains you ever saw. The room had a musty smell due to long confined air. It was "luxury imprisoned" on a small scale and the finest example of the old time useless parlor.—Manchester Union.

Legend of the Ostrich.

Among the Arabs there is a curious legend to account for the ostrich's residence in the desert. "On a certain day appointed," so the story runs, "all created beings met together to decide upon their respective order and precedence. All went smoothly until the ostrich, pleading its inability to fly, disowned the birds and claimed to take rank with the mammals. These, however, would have nothing to say to a creature clothed not with fur, but with feathers, while the birds, when the ostrich went dejectedly back, repudiated it also as a traitor to its race. But the ostrich was equal to the occasion and declared that, being neither mammal nor bird, it must be an angel. At this all the other animals indignantly rushed upon the ostrich and drove it before them into the desert, where it has lived in solitude ever since, with no one to contradict it."

Why She Turned Vegetarian.

An English countess who has many American friends recently became a vegetarian. The other day in a letter to New York she accounted for her abandonment of flesh food.

"Not long ago," she wrote, "I visited a slaughter house.

"I can't tell you how everything was stained deep with blood; how there arose from the drenched, dark floors the peculiar odor of blood.

"As I was hurrying away three beautiful lambs were led in by a man with a long, shining knife. Filled with pity and indignation, I said,

"'How can you be so cruel as to put those innocent little lambs to death?'

"'Why, madam,' said the man, 'you wouldn't eat them alive, would you?'"

What Becomes of Pins.

Although we are told when the question is asked, What becomes of pins? that they fall to the earth and become terrapins, a gentleman has gone to some trouble to find out that this is not so and to give us the correct answer. He has found that pins are resolved into dust. Hairpins which he watched for 151 days disappeared by rusting away at the end of that time. Bright pins took nearly eight months to disappear, polished steel needles nearly two years and a half; brass pins had little endurance; steel pens were nearly gone at the end of eighteen months, though their wooden holders were still intact.

Such Is Life.

"It's a hard struggle to conduct one's business without plenty of capital," observed the man with the ingrowing chin.

"You're right," agreed the man with the mange nose. "If a fellow hasn't got plenty of backing he has to do a lot of sidestepping."—St. Louis Republic.

Women's Clubs.

The British husband regards women's clubs with amusement as places where women eat strange meals and put up with discomforts which would not be tolerated for an hour in a man's club, says the Westminster London News.

Training a Cow.

T. P.'s London Weekly relates how Major Miles Mahony of Ballyduff was amazed one morning to see from his bedroom window a little lad driving a cow back and forward again and again over a ditch and through a fence on his land. Hurriedly completing his toilet, he rushed out to question the little trespasser. "What are ye after with that cow? Is it to kill the beast ye want?" "Kill her! Shure, it's to keep her alive I want." "Keep her alive?" "Shure it's taiching her to get her own living I am. There isn't a ditch or fince in the barony that'll hold her in, afther I've done wid her." Then the major understood. The cow, in fact, was being taught to trespass in search of her own living.

Stevenson and Wallace.

Sir Donald Mackenzie Wallace once found himself at a club in Edinburgh, where he fell into conversation about Russia with a youth who put forward some views in which he could not acquiesce. "Oh," said this personage, "it is all very well for you to say that you do not agree with me, but I know all about it. I have just been reviewing Wallace's 'Russia.'" "And I have just been writing it," was the natural reply. The former speaker lived to be famous. He was R. L. Stevenson.

DRAWING FINE WIRE.

Diamond Dies Are Used, Steel Not Being Hard Enough.

Diamonds are used quite extensively as dies for drawing wire of the smallest sizes for instance, the sizes less than, say, twenty five one-thousandths of an inch diameter.

The hardest steel dies are not suitable for this work for the reason that the wear upon them so enlarges the die that the diameter of the wire is not uniform within the required percentage of variation at the beginning and end of a drawing. Sapphires are used sometimes for this work. Copper, silver and platinum are the metals usually drawn to the very small sizes.

With diamond dies it is practicable to draw platinum to a diameter of five ten-thousandths of an inch. An idea of the fineness of a copper wire drawn to only three one thousandths of an inch in diameter may be gathered from the fact that in one pound of the metal there are over six miles of such wire.

The weight of the diamonds used for this work is from four to five carats, and they are uncut except as to the die. The value of these dies, which, of course, are not of the first water, varies from $15 to $20 a carat, and several hundred thousand dollars' worth of diamonds are utilized as dies in the various wire factories of this country alone.—Electrical Review.

His Trouble.

Sunday School Teacher—Whom was it that the whale swallowed? Tommy—Why—er—er— Sunday School Teacher—Come, now; that's an easy question, Tommy. Oh! it ain't the question that bothers me, but the answer.—Philadelphia Press.

At a Bargain.

Mrs. Gad A. Bout. Dear me! I have been to about ten stores and am all used up. Mr. P.—Oh, no; you're only a little shopworn.—Washington Life.

Moscow is situated almost in the geometrical center of European Russia.

Both Wrong.

"He offered her his hand and his fortune."

"Did she accept?"

"No. The first was too large and the second too small."

An Alternative Theory.

She—It's no use talking. Her Husband—No, it is not. But I suppose you do it merely from a sense of duty.—New York Press.

The labor of love leads to love of labor.—Chicago Tribune.

The Wrong One.

Mrs. Cassidy—Yez drunk, ain't ye? Where's yer hat? Cassidy—Whin Oi left Casey's Oi seen two hats on the table. Oi picked up wan o' thim an' put it on me head. Faix, Oi moight 'a' picked up the wan that wasn't there!—Louisville Courier-Journal.

Catarrh Cannot be Cured

WITH LOCAL APPLICATIONS as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

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Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Prevents hair falling. Restores Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases and dandruff. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

Piles

In order to prove to you that Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment is a certain and absolute cure for any form of itching, bleeding, or protruding piles, the manufacturers guarantee a cure. You can use it and if not cured get your money back. *Mr. Casper Walton, laborer, Michigan City, Ind.*, says: "I work hard and lift a great deal. The strain brought on an attack of piles. They itched and they protruded and bled. Nothing helped them until I used Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment. That cured them." 50c. a box at all dealers, or DR. A. W. CHASE MEDICINE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. A. W. Chase's Ointment.

Season of 1905

—AT—

The Dalton Stock Farm

Two of Bell Bros. imported stallions will make the season of 1905 at our barns **one and one-half miles N.-E. of Dalton, O.**

The one a black **Percheron,** six years old and has proven himself a sure foalgetter.

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Terms:—$15.00 to insure a colt 10 days old.

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L. S. RUDY, - - DALTON, O.

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Original and Only Genuine. SAFE. Ladies, ask Druggist for CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH. Refuse Dangerous Substitutions and Imitations. Buy of your Druggist. Chichester Chemical Co. Madison Sq., Phila., Pa.

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Semi-Week'y Founded in 1896.

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UNION LABEL

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1905

With the announcement of appointment of the peace plenipotentiaries, all the important details concerning the peace conference of Russia and Japan at Washington have been practically completed. It is understood that both countries are willing to accept President Roosevelt's suggestion to assemble as soon as possible and it is quite probable that the first session will be held August 1.

The Duckworth club, of Cincinnati, will have its annual outing at a nearby resort on July 15. John M. Pattison, the Democratic candidate for governor will make an address on this occasion—his first public utterance since his nomination. It has not yet been announced that his subject will be "Who I am and Why I Ought to be Elected," but many Democratic voters would doubtless approve of it.

The waving folds of the most beautiful emblem in the world is better than the discharge of a thousand firecrackers. This fact seemed to be recognized in Massillon on Tuesday to a greater extent than ever before The American flag should occupy a prominent place in the celebration of all national anniversaries and on the glorious Fourth it gives evidence of far more patriotism than does the senseless noise of explosives.

The London Times, in a highly appreciative editorial says: "Mr. Hay will have many worthy successors in the great office he filled at his death we do not doubt, but none among them will ever have quite the same task to perform. It was Mr. Hay's fortune to direct the foreign affairs of the republic during a period which seems likely to mark the turning point of her history and the history of the world. Wittingly or unwittingly, he helped to launch the United States on the sea of world politics, and that will remain his title to greatness in history."

Mayor Bell is to be congratulated upon the success of his efforts toward securing a sane and safe Fourth of July. So far as is known the rule barring the sale of cannon fire crackers and other dangerous explosives was respected by local dealers in fireworks with the result that there were no serious accidents, and the cannon-like detonations which for the past few years have made the Fourth a day of misery to most people were conspicuous by their absence. Patriotism found expression in other ways, however, and it is safe to say that the small boy had just as much fun as though he had been allowed to blow himself to pieces.

DULABAHN NOW AT HOME

His Foot was Crushed in an Accident at Orrville.

While boarding an eastbound Pennsylvania passenger train in Orrville Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock, John E. Dulabahn, of 14 Edna street, was thrown under the wheels of the moving train and sustained a badly crushed right foot. He was picked up by friends and carried to Dr. A. B. Campbell's office, where it was found necessary to amputate the foot.

Mr. Dulabahn has been a brakeman on a Wheeling & Lake Erie local out of Massillon and had spent the Fourth with friends in Orrville. He was about to return to this city at the time of the accident. He is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Dulabahn, of Edna street, who were notified of their son's accident Tuesday evening. The injury was dressed and Mr. Dulabahn was feeling so strong Wednesday morning that he was brought to his home here on the Pennsylvania morning train at 8:06 and was taken home. He was resting comfortably Wednesday afternoon, with no signs of any complications developing.

MUTINEERS HEARD FROM.

Ran Into Port for Provisions and Coal.

Theodessa, July 5.—The Russian battleship Kniaz Potemkine has arrived here and asked for coal, provisions and medical attention. The mutineers demanded that the authorities guarantee their safety during the stay of the ship here.

FRANK RASUKE WAS KILLED.

Passenger Fell from a Pennsylvania Train.

HE HAS NO KNOWN RELATIVES.

The Pennsylvania Company Will Endeavor to Find Out Something About Deceased's Family—Body Being Held to Await Some Word from the Company.

Frank Rasuke, a foreigner, possibly a Bohemian, whose home was in Michigan, was injured by a Pennsylvania train and died from the injuries a short time after being found by a flagman of a shifter crew at about 3:30 o'clock Tuesday morning. The body was found lying on the railroad bridge over the river just north of West Main street. The man was alive but barely conscious when found. His feet were hanging through the parts of the bridge and the lower limbs were broken in several places, while the entire body was bruised to a large extent.

As soon as the injured man was found, John & Hollinger's ambulance was called and Rasuke was taken to Mt. Airy hospital. Medical attention was at hand but Rasuke died soon after reaching the hospital. While he was being placed in the ambulance he tried to tell those about him of his family connections, but as he spoke in a language foreign to any of those about him, his explanation could not be understood.

It is supposed he fell from a moving passenger train. In his pockets were found papers giving a clew to his name and also a railroad ticket from Wyandotte, Mich., to Baltimore, Md. The coupons had been detached for the journey as far as Pittsburg. A ticket for a trip to Germany was also found. A passenger train had passed east through the city a short time before the shifter crew passed over the track. It is now thought that Rasuke fell from this train.

The body was taken to John & Hollinger's undertaking rooms Tuesday. Coroner Schultz viewed the remains and gave a verdict of accidental death. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was notified of the accident and immediately started an investigation to determine, if possible, where the man came from and whether or not he has any relatives in the United States. The body is still at the undertaking rooms.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

Three-Year-Old Girl Wounded by Stray Bullet,

Canton, July 5.—Agnes Bates, a three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bates, residing in Sprankle street, in the northwestern part of the city, had a narrow escape from death on the morning of the Fourth. The child was playing about the yard surrounding the home when her mother noticed the child throw up her little arms and saw blood trickling down over her face and forehead. Upon investigation it was found that a stray bullet had struck the child in the top of the head and physicians were sent for. Drs. Schilling and Chamberlain responded. They found that a bullet from a thirty-two caliber revolver had struck the child and that it was imbedded in her skull.

It is said that a company consisting of Cleveland and Canton capitalists has been incorporated for the purpose of putting the Louisville brewery in proper shape for business and that a meeting for the purpose of organization will be held in Canton Thursday It is understood that the new organization will make a modern brewing plant of the brewery and that it will be worked to its full capacity. The brewery is an old one and was formerly operated by George Biger, who committed suicide in Louisville some months ago.

William Stocking, one hundred years of age, came here from Newton Falls, Trumbull county, to celebrate the Fourth with relatives. He has never worn glasses or used tobacco in any form. He never took a drink of liquor but once. He was as patriotic as any of the kids. He says he could have purchased the ground upon which the public square of Cleveland stands in 1826 for $65.

That Little Pain in Your Back

threatens your kidneys. If allowed to go on a little while you will suffer throughout the entire system. Take at once Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, of Rondout, N. Y., which costs only one dollar. It is the most certain cure known for the treatment of all diseases of the kidneys, liver and blood. All druggists $1; 6 bottles $5.

OVERCOME BY THE HEAT.

Miss Mary Kindler Fainted in the C.-A. Waiting Room.

Miss Mary Kindler, of Akron, was overcome by the heat while in the waiting room of the Canton-Akron Railway company in Massillon, Wednesday morning. She had walked to the city from the country home of a relative and fainted soon after reaching the station.

Dr. S. Hattery was called and after restoratives had been administered Miss Kindler was removed to the home of her cousin, Mrs. Bertha Budd, in Plum street. Miss Kindler was very much improved during the afternoon.

THE CONTESTS WERE EXCITING

The Fourth was Celebrated at the State Hospital.

HARD FOUGHT GAME OF BALL.

Twelve Innings Required to Settle the Contest Between Two Picked Nines—A Programme of Athletic Events Carried Out in the Afternoon.

The Fourth was celebrated at the Massillon state hospital in a manner befitting the occasion with a display of fireworks in the evening. The entire day was given to celebrating the national independence.

The first event of the day was a ball game in the morning between two picked nines chosen from those connected with the hospital. Wagner and Crossland picked the teams, which proved to be so evenly matched that twelve innings were needed to decide the contest. Victory was finally captured by Wagner's team, with a score of 4 to 2. The playing was brilliant at times and the fielding was sharp at all times. The game was one of the most interesting seen this year on the hospital grounds.

During the afternoon a programme of athletic events was carried out in the open court around which are grouped the cottages. The events were to have been held on the ball ground, but the field was too wet and the races were held on the hill. The afternoon was a pleasant one with a light breeze from the west and the races were watched with interest.

A ragmuffin parade was the first on the programme and elicited much praise and comment. Then followed a hurdle race, which was won by Dr. J. M. McGeorge. The prize was a pair of shoes.

The fifty yard race for women patients was won by Pearl McHuge, with Anna Berrar second and Helen O'Connell third. The prizes were three, two and one pounds of candy.

The one hundred yard race for men was won by Martin Ray, the prize being a briar pipe.

The one hundred yard race free for all was won by F. J. Wagner. The prize was a $3 hat.

The search contest for women employes was won by Mrs. Duff and she was given an umbrella as a prize.

The fat men's race was won by N. H. Smith. The prize was a belt.

S. J. Wagner won the prize in the running broad jump and made the record of eighteen feet and five inches. He was given a box of cigars.

The sack race was an interesting event and was won by W. E. Taylor, who was given a box of cigars.

The prize in the wheelbarrow race went to Martin Ray and Dr. McGeorge. They received two pounds of tobacco.

The three-legged race closed the programme and was won by A. N. Davidson and W. E. Taylor. The prize was a dozen pairs of cuffs.

The afternoon was enjoyed socially in addition to the athletic events. Refreshments were served during the giving of the programme.

A FORMER RESIDENT.

John S. Neher Died in Bonner, Mont., Sunday.

Information concerning the death of John S. Neher, a former resident of this city, in Bonner, Mont., Sunday, was received here Monday and information concerning the location of the dead man's parents was asked of W. E. N Hemperly, secretary of the local lodge F. & A. M. Inquiry develops the information that Mr. Neher's parents moved to Canton from this city not long ago and are at present located there. John S. Neher was a clerk in the hardware store of C. E. Oberlin ten or eleven years ago. He left for the West about that time and is since supposed to have been following the milling trade. As yet no information regarding the place or time of burial has been received here.

It pays to try our want columns

PAID OFF A BIG CHURCH DEBT.

Work of Father Huthmacher in Upper Sandusky.

BEAUTIFUL ALTAR INSTALLED.

During His Rectorship at St. Peter's Church Father Huthmacher Served as President of the Board of Trade and was Instrumental in Securing New Industries for the Town.

The Wyandot Chief, the leading newspaper of Upper Sandusky, has the following to say of the Rev. Aloysius Huthmacher, recently appointed rector of St. Mary's church in this city:

The Rev. Father A. Huthmacher the beloved priest in charge of St. Peter's church in this city, is to leave us. He received an appointment Tuesday from the Right Rev. Ignatius B Horstmann, bishop of Cleveland, as priest of St. Mary's church in Massillon. The church has the largest German congregation in the diocese and the appointment is a fitting reward for Father Huthmacher's labors in behalf of the church here and elsewhere. Father Huthmacher just returned Tuesday night from Rome City, Ind., where he had been staying the past three weeks. He returned greatly improved in health. His successor in Upper Sandusky will be the Rev. Father R. J. Forrer, now in charge of the church at St. Patrick's Settlement, near Tiffin Father Forrer has been a priest for about twelve years and is an orator of no little ability, speaking German and English fluently.

Father Huthmacher was born in the province of Westphalia, Germany, on September 17, 1856, and is a son of Francis Huthmacher, who is an honored citizen and postmaster of their native town, Polsum. He received a splendid common school education, and when still a youth emigrated to America. He attended a college conducted by the Jesuits at Buffalo, N. Y., for a year, and spent the next five years studying at St. Mary's seminary in Cleveland. There, on March 30, 1882, he was made sub-deacon, and on March 31 deacon. On June 2, of the same year, he was ordained as priest, being the only one of his graduating class ordained. He at once took charge of the church at Canal Fulton, and later was assigned to the congregation at Shelby. While stationed at Attica, he built a handsome church, which was the only Catholic church ever built there. At Republic, Seneca county, he also had charge of the building of a pretty church. Wherever stationed Father Huthmacher's influence for good was felt, but he was especially successful with the charge in this city.

Father Huthmacher took charge of St Peter's church here on November 2, 1888. During his residence in this city he has paid off a church debt of $9,300; has purchased a pretty parochial school building and sisters' home, and has installed one of the most beautiful altars in this part of the country. A picture of the altar is reproduced herein. The church throughout has been handsomely remodeled, under the direction of the reverend father, and an elaborate addition placed to the already commodious parsonage.

When Father Huthmacher came here there was but one room in the school; now there are four rooms in charge of four sisters, and an excellent course is taught. Besides all these noble works of his, Father Huthmacher has been especially attentive to his congregation, looking after every little detail.

Besides his influence has been felt for many years throughout the city. He has served as president of the board of trade for a number of terms and was instrumental in securing our new industries. He has also always been a leader in charitable work and is president of the board of county visitors. He is a profound scholar and has one of the finest libraries in northwestern Ohio.

His thousands of friends in this county will be sorry to learn of his removal from our midst, and yet will rejoice with him in the fact that he has secured a well-earned reward. May his work prove as successful in Massillon as it has in Upper Sandusky, is their wish.

Altar installed in St. Peter's church at Upper Sandusky by the Rev. Aloysius Huthmacher.

THE REV. ALOYSIUS HUTHMACHER.

Recently Appointed Rector of St Mary's Church

Bishop Horstmann, of Cleveland, has announced that the Rev. Father Huthmacher shall report in Massillon not later than July 8 and conduct services one week from Sunday. Father Huthmacher comes from Upper Sandusky, the county seat of Wyandot county, in the northwestern part of Ohio, where he has been stationed for nearly twenty years. He is one of the recognized leading pastors of the Catholic church in the state and comes here with the reputation of being an energetic and painstaking pastor. His work at Upper Sandusky has been eminently successful and satisfactory.

HORSE'S FEET BURNED.

A Broken Trolley Wire Caused the Accident.

During the storm Monday evening a trolley wire on the Canton-Akron line east of the city, near Frank Yingling's farm, broke and the current from the wire connected with a guy wire, which was hurled into an adjoining field. A horse belonging to Mr. Yingling came in contact with the wire and was badly burned.

A neighbor heard the horse neighing and later notified Constable L. H. Bamberger, who, accompanied by Dr. Groff, examined the injured animal. Dr Groff decided that nothing could be done for the horse and ordered it killed, which was done by Constable Bamberger.

One of the horse's hind feet had been literally burned off at the ankle joint and the flesh had been burned to the bone above the joint

KICKED BY A HORSE.

James Richardson Had a Narrow Escape from Death.

While currying a horse at the livery stables of J. J. Bast Monday morning James Richardson, who recently entered Mr. Bast's employ in the moving department, was kicked in the forehead and suffered a deep gash which might have proven fatal if administered with force any greater. Richardson was stooping over when the horse kicked out with both hind feet, the shod foot striking him in the forehead. Dr. D. S. Gardner was called and sewed up the ugly looking wound, and at noon Monday the patient was practically out of danger.

AMERICANS DEFEATED.

London, July 5.—The Leanders defeated the Vespers, of Philadelphia, in the second heat for the grand challenge cup, winning by a length.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Salem grocers will hold their annual picnic July 12.

Miss May Richardson and Miss Stella Canada, of Canal Dover, are guests of Miss Arline Burkle, in High street.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. William Leading, of Cleveland, a son. Mrs Leading was formerly Miss Nora Nolter, of this city.

W. E. Kreiter and son, Robert R Kreiter, landed in Havana, Cuba, Wednesday with a view of investigating business opportunities.

The Misses Emma Kratsch and Mary Frederick have gone to Athens to attend the normal school at the Ohio university during the summer vacation.

Mrs. Thomas Griffith, of Milwaukee, is visiting her mother, Mrs. S. Miller, at Navarre. She will visit relatives and friends in Massillon before she returns home.

Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Clark and infant daughter, of Washington, are guests of Mrs. Clark's parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. M. Tagagrt, in Prospect street.

Mrs. Iva Sprankle and the Misses Mary and Ruth Davis left Tuesday morning for a trip through the east, including New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

C. A. Gates reached New York on Saturday by the steamer New York, of the American line, and returned to Massillon Sunday afternoon after an absence of three months in Europe.

On July 15 the annual outing of the Canton commercial travelers will be held at Meyer's lake. The affair will be managed by a committee composed of Frank Braucher, C. L Booth and Howard M. Dine.

Floyd Snyder has returned from the Cornell university for the summer vacation. At the close of the spring term Mr. Snyder went with the boat crew to Poughkeepsie, where he witnessed the intercollegiate boat races.

The Gibson monument commission has awarded the contract for erecting the memorial to General William H. Gibson at Tiffin to the Hughes Granite company, of Clyde, O. It is to cost $18,000, of which the state pays $10,000 and the city of Tiffin $8,000.

Miss Florence Ames and Mr. Daniel Brady, both of this city, were married by the Rev. Michael Vollmayer, at St. Joseph's church, at 8:30 Wednesday morning. The wedding was followed by a reception at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Ames, 363 West Main street. Later the bride and groom left for a brief wedding trip. On their return they will live in Center street.

Work on the South Erie street improvements was commenced by six men in the employ of the Canton-Akron railway company, Wednesday morning, who are taking the places of the gang of fifty men who struck Monday for higher wages and were refused an increase by the company. Superintendent Lustig was on the scene at an early hour Wednesday and said that the work would progress rapidly in a few days.

There is no truth in the report that Turene Getz went to Pittsburg Sunday to locate his son Carl, who, it has been said, ran away from home. The son went to Pittsburg a few days ago to endeavor to secure a position in an electrical engineering concern and Mr. Getz went later to assist him in obtaining the desired position. Mr. Getz was expected home Tuesday evening but a telegram from his son that evening said Mr. Getz would return home Wednesday evening.

Burglars entered the house of City Engineer Philip Markley, of Wooster, securing entrance at a kitchen window. The family, consisting of Mr. Markley and wife and young child, were chloroformed in their sleeping room, after which the burglars entered the room and carried off the clothing of Mr. Markley, securing cash amounting to about seven dollars. A large amount of money which was in a bureau in the bedroom, together with a gold watch and other valuables, were overlooked by the prowlers.

Through the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Arvine Wales a pleasant Fourth of July gathering was held at their suburban residence, Spring Hill, Tuesday evening. A picnic supper was served at several tables on the spacious lawn where later the party witnessed a display of fireworks. Other Fourth of July picnics included family gatherings at the residences of E C. Merwin, Mrs J. H. McLain and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Harrison, and an outing held by members of the Presbyterian congregation at Marshall hill, near Brookfield.

Five hundred parishioners and friends celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Rev. Clement Treiber's priesthood in the basement hall of St. Joseph's church Monday night. An address was made by Joseph Blake, who in the name of those in attendance presented Mr. Treiber with a purse of $400. It is announced that the money will be used to partly defray the expenses of a trip to Rome which will be made in the near future. During Father Treiber's term as priest he has organized four new parishes and has built five new church structures.—Canton Morning News.

SUDDEN DEATH OF G. L. ALBRECHT.

Passed Away at His Home in Prospect Street.

HEART FAILURE THE CAUSE.

Mrs. Albrecht was the Only Person Present at the Time of the Sudden Illness—The Funeral Will be Held Wednesday Afternoon at 2 O'clock.

G. L. Albrecht, one of the best known business men of the city, died at his home in Prospect street of a sudden attack of heart failure at 8:45 o'clock Sunday evening. Mrs. Albrecht was the only person present at the time of the attack and did all she could to give assistance. Dr. D. S. Gardner was hastily summoned as were Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Russell and Mrs. J. M. Lester who were passing the residence at the time. John J. Dielhenn and H. C. Dielhenn were also called from their homes but Mr. Albrecht had passed away before human aid could be of any assistance.

Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht had accompanied Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Conrad on a drive to Mt. Eaton during the day and the fact was noted by all in the party that Mr. Albrecht was more cheerful and could stand more exertion than had been possible for many months. The party took dinner at the Lucas inn. The return trip was commenced in the afternoon and the city was reached about 8 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht talked for a short time after reaching home and then Mr. Albrecht said he felt tired and thought he would go to bed. Mr. and Mrs. Albrecht were upstairs and Mr. Albrecht had undressed for the night when he turned to close a door. He succeeded in doing this and had about turned to leave the place when he fell backwards against the wall. His shoulders rested upon the wall and he fell to a sitting posture. He was in this position when assistance arrived. Mr. Albrecht had been a sufferer from heart trouble for about ten years. Of late the attacks had become more severe and he realized his critical condition. On July 13 with Mrs. Albrecht, his son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. R. B. Dimon, he expected to sail for Europe to try the recuperating effects of a German bath resort.

Mr. Albrecht was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Albrecht. Mrs. Albrecht is still living at the advanced age of 81 years. The father died eighteen years ago. G. L. Albrecht was born in Massillon December 24, 1849. He was reared in the city and spent his life here in successful business pursuits. In early life he conducted a grocery store and about twenty-five years ago became a partner in the C. L. McLain wholesale grocery company, in which he continued to take an active part until last Saturday evening. Mr. Albrecht was connected in several ways with the financial interests of the city and always took a deep interest in the city's welfare and advancement. He was vice president of the wholesale grocery company, president of the Massillon Building and Loan Company, a director of the Merchants National bank, a director of The Independent Company and a vestryman of St. Timothy's church.

The deceased is survived by his mother, his wife, one daughter, Mrs. R. B. Dimon, of Hot Springs, Ark., and the following brothers and sisters: Frederick Albrecht, of Akron; Edward R. Albrecht and Mrs. H. C. Dielhenn, and the Misses Mina, Emma and Edith Albrecht, of this city.

GATHERING AT DENVER.

International Convention of the Epworth League.

Denver, Col., July 5.—Delegations of members of the Epworth League, to attend the seventh international convention, are arriving. When all have arrived it is predicted that at least twenty-five thousand visitors will be in the city. The convention opens tomorrow in three divisions, held in as many different halls.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, July 3, 1905:

LADIES.

Schuhmacher, Mrg. Jacob

MEN.

Buttler, Wm. — Garmer, Geo.
Keitel, William — Lary, Jim
Masterson, Wm — Pongrat, H.
Pots, Phillipo — Rame, Pric
Royer, S. A. — Shastee, J. E.
Snyder, Nick

FOREIGN.

Butt, Miss Minnie

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

Second game with State Hospital by the Massillon team on Friday, July 7, at 3 o'clock.

THE HAY FUNERAL.

President Roosevelt and Cabinet in Attendance.

Cleveland, July 5.—President Roosevelt and party, comprising all members of the cabinet except Secretary Taft, and P. C. Knox, Charles Emery Smith, Paul Morton and Elihu Root, former members, arrived at 9 o'clock. Vice President Fairbanks and Governor Herrick met the party at the depot. All took carriages and escorted by Troop A went to the auditorium. Mrs. Hay wished President Roosevelt to look on the face of his late secretary if he desired to do so, but the president declined to disturb the arrangements and the casket was not opened. Six non-commisioned officers of Troop A bore the casket to the funeral car, passing between lines of cabinet and ex cabinet officers. The cavalry saluted as the casket left the door and every hat of the large waiting crowd was removed. Carriages were taken and the procession moved, cavalry acting at escort, to the cemetery, five miles away.

THE SERVICES WERE SIMPLE.

Funeral of the Late G. L. Albrecht Held Wednesday.

BUSINESS HOUSES WERE CLOSED

The Services Consisted of the Episcopal Burial Ritual Without Sermon or Hymns and Were Conducted by the Rev. E. J. Craft—Body Placed in Receiving Vault.

Respect was paid to the accomplishments of a busy life and the memory of a worthy citizen was revered Wednesday afternoon, when at 2 o'clock relatives, friends and business associates attended the funeral services of the late G. L. Albrecht at the family home in Prospect street.

The Rev. E. J. Craft, pastor of St. Timothy's Episcopal church, of which the deceased was a member and a vestryman, conducted the services, which consisted of the Episcopal burial service, without sermon or hymns. Many flowers were sent to the family home by former business associates. As soon as the services at the house had been finished, the flowers were conveyed to the cemetery and banked in front of the receiving vault, in which the body was placed temporarily.

While hundreds of citizens attended the services at the late home, a silent token of respect was paid by others, who closed their places of business during the services from 2 to 3 o'clock. The C. L. McLain wholesale house, of which company the deceased was vice president, was closed all day. The office of the Massillon Building and Loan Company and the rooms of the Merchants National bank were closed for the remainder of the day at 1 o'clock. All the grocery stores were closed between 2 and 3 o'clock.

Representatves of all the business firms in which the deceased was interested attended the services and went to the cemetery in a body.

The pall bearers were Clarence, Alfred and Harry Dielhenn, Hurl and Willard Albrecht and Fred Justus.

Edward R. Albrecht arrived from New York Tuesday morning and Dr. R. B. Dimon from Chicago about the same time. Philip Walters, of Mansfield, attended the services.

FIRST STONE IN PLACE.

Building of New Presbyterian Church Commenced.

The first stone of the new Presbyterian church was laid Monday morning at the southwest corner of the lot in the presence of the church officers and a number of spectators. The concrete foundation was completed a number of days ago and on Friday the concrete pillars were finished. The stone work will be carried on with vigor from the present time.

A programme committee, which will have charge of the exercises at the time of the laying of the cornerstone of the new church, consists of the Rev. R. R. Bigger, chairman, and James A. McLaughlin, Mrs. Charles Snyder and E. P. Edgar. A programme suitable to the dignity of the occasion will be prepared.

The building committee of the church officers has been delegated the work of making an investigation as to the best place to lay the cornerstone and the selection of a suitable stone. This committee will report to the church officers, who will make the final decision. It is more than probable that one of the large stones taken from the old building will be used as the cornerstone.

NEARBY TOWNS.

ELTON.

Elton, July 3.—Akron parties are cutting hickory timber in U. G. Shetler's woods.

Miss Ruth McFarren visited her aunt, Mrs. Clara Krichbaum, on Sunday.

Quite a number of our citizens attended the funeral services of Mrs. Ruth Beals, at West Lebanon, on Tuesday.

Phares McFarren, an old time residentof this vicinity, was an Elton visitor last Sunday.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Swihart, a son.

Dominico Chillo has moved back to our town again from Youngstown.

BENTLEY.

Bentley, July 6.—Preaching services for the next six months will be held in the afternoon instead of in the morning, beginning next Sunday afternoon at 2:30, by the pastor, the Rev. W. S. Adams.

A number of our people went to Massillon Tuesday evening to see the fireworks.

Ivin Yost entertained the Irvin brothers, of near North Lawrence, Saturday and Sunday.

William and Arthur Snavely spent the Fourth at Beach City.

A concert will be given at the Tabernacle Thursday evening, July 13, by the Buckeye male quartette, of Massillon.

Perlee Shilling and Miss Lura Oberlin attended the Children's day exercises at Stanwood Sunday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William Yost and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Yost and family, of Massillon, and Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Snavely, of Sixteen, spent Sunday at G. R. Snavely's residence.

The festival Saturday evening was well attended. About sixty-five dollars was realized.

Mrs. William Pratt, of near Dalton, visited relatives here Sunday.

The Stanwood band will play for a festival at Myers' Thursday evening, July 6.

Miss Nellie Scott spent Sunday at I. N. Snavely's residence.

Miss Ethel Watts, of West Brookfield, spent Saturday and Sunday with her aunt, Mrs. George Watts.

John Snavely spent Sunday with Clyde Rodocker at Stanwood.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Oberlin visited Mr. and Mrs. Albert Smith Sunday.

DALTON.

Dalton, July 5.—The Fourth opened with the usual midnight cannonade and a shower. A heavy rain fell on Monday evening, and though it may have changed the minds of some who intended coming, it brought a goodly number of the farmers. No fatalities occurred worth mentioning. The band played while the balloons went up. The clay pigeon shoot was the first in the morning and honors carried off by Dalton marksmen. The base ball game was a good one, the Canal Fulton high school team defeating the Lions, of this place, by the score of 6 to 5. Richardson, of the Massillon Knockers, assisted Dalton in left field. A purse of $10 was given the winning team. T. C. Hunsicker was umpire. The bicycle race was won by F. Gilbert, prize $1. A. Laviers won the potato race, prize $1. N. Bixler and George Timbeck won the three legged race, prize $1.50. Don Houghton won the egg race by walking, the other contestants having dropped their eggs by running. Don was given $1. The parade was fantastic in two ways, being short in its procession and its makeup. Prof. Frank Houghton gave equilibrist acts in Mill street, which were very good. The fireworks display was fine. Several balloons were sent off, all taking a northern course. There were in the neighborhood of 600 visitors in Dalton. Fourth of July visitors were:

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Sellers, of East Liverpool, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Wiclox and two sons, of Cleveland, and the Misses Hazel and Mabel and Master Merle Tuttle, of Creston, at W. H. Sellers'.

Mrs. Lou Anderson and daughters, Gail and Nina, at J. H. Owens'.

Charles Monbarren and Fred Schultz, of Massillon.

Scott Stinson and Harry Dauchy, of Cleveland, J. McElhinney, Lloyd Dauchy, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Snodgrass and daughter, and Harry Akerhall, of Barberton.

E. S. Eycke, of Williamsport, at his daughter's home, Mrs. T. C. Hunsicker.

Arch Buchanan and daughter Stella at Peter Buchanan's.

Harry Rastetter, of Canton, and Master William Brilhart, of Akron.

M. and Mrs. William Lightner, of Wooster, at J. W. Conold's.

Barney McGinnis and family, of Applecreek, at A. Fellabom's.

Mrs. Vine Wunder and four sons, of Akron, at A. H. Arick's.

Mrs. S. C. Hubbell, Miss Myrtle Hubbell and Mrs. Mae Williams, of Wooster, at the Rev. W. H. Hubbell's.

John Gonser spent the Fourth at Millersburg, his home.

The usual delegations from Burton City, East Greenville and West Lebanon, as well as Orville, were here.

NEWMAN.

Newman, July 5.—Charles Ashman and two daughters, of Washingtonville, spent the Fourth with their Newman friends.

Mrs. Alice Pence, nee Bell, of New York city, was the guest of Mrs. Sarah Wynn last Thursday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Young, of East Greenville, made our village a business call Thursday.

Robert Ralston returned home last Sunday after a week's visit with his children at Cleveland.

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Morgan spent part of last week in Massillon, the guests of Mrs. Jennie Reese.

Miss Martha Walter, the efficient nurse at the Stark county infirmary, visited her sister, Mrs. Romulus Kahler, Thursday.

Quite a number of C. H. Roderick's Newman friends spent last Wednesday evening at his home in Green street, Massillon, and bid him goodbye on his departure for New York, where he will take the steamer for a tour in South Wales.

A. L. Williams, Gwynnie Rummins and Anna Griffith attended the Baptist Wooster Association at Canton part of last week. At the election of officers Miss Griffith was elected secretary of the association for the ensuing year.

Mr. and Mrs. Mordecai Davis and family, Mrs. C. H. Roderick and family, Joseph and David Reese, Mrs. Alice Ostenheimer and Mother Ostenheimer, of Massillon, enjoyed the Fourth with their Newman friends.

The young ladies of our Sunday school have arranged to give an ice cream festival on the church lawn on Saturday evening, July 15, the proceeds to go toward procuring new lights for the local church. Everybody is invited.

The annual Fourth of July base ball game between the single and married men was played at the school house and was hotly contested throughout. The single men secured the very best players we have in the precinct and were determined to win their victory, but the married men were just as determined and they put forth an extra effort and won a well played game by the score of 9 to 8. The batteries changed so frequently and the playing was so fast that we failed to catch the special features of the game. After some changes in the players a five inning game was played, which resulted in a shut out for the married men while the single men secured five runs. A good sized crowd witnessed the game and some tall rooting was done by both sides.

In the death of G. L. Albrecht Massillon has lost one of its very best citizens. The deceased was well known in our village and was held in high esteem by all. He was regarded as a safe, well informed, conservative business man, social and congenial in all his relations, which won for him a multitude of friends, who deplore his departure from an honest, busy life, in which so many were interested, for his counsel on general topics was frequently sought after.

SECOND TRIP TO ODESSA.

Sevastopol, July 5.—The Black sea squadron, under Rear Admiral Kruger, returned here today from its second voyage to Odessa. The squadron included the battleship Georgi Pobliedonosetz.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE Tablets All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c

Massillon vs. State Hospital on Friday, July 7, at 3 o'clock.

Dark Hair

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a great many years, and although I am past eighty years of age, yet I have not a gray hair in my head."
Geo. Yellott, Towson, Md.

We mean all that rich, dark color your hair used to have. If it's gray now, no matter; for Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair. Sometimes it makes the hair grow very heavy and long; and it stops falling of the hair, too.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

"When the well is dry then we know the worth of water."—Said Benj. Franklin.

When Eyesight Fails

then we know the worth of glasses. Don't neglect your eyes. Have them examined **FREE** by

HAWVER,
Graduate Optician,
17 S. Erie.
No one asked to buy glasses.

Men's Shirts, 25c.
Broken size assortments of regular 50c lines—closing out at..... 25c

The Bee Hive

75c Materials 29c.
All Wool Batistes and Wool Panamas, 75c goods..... 29c

The Season's Greatest Hosiery Sale
Begins Friday Morning, July 7.
Sample Pairs of the Famous "Onyx" Brand.
Latest Effects for Both Women and Men at Less than the Usual Wholesale Prices.
See Tomorrow's Paper for Prices and Particulars.

Silks at 39c.

The best silk values we have offered this season are to be found on this table at the 39c price.

It is made up of remnants and larger pieces which were included in the sale lots at 59c and 69c. We've made the price so low that good judges of silks will snap up many of the pieces for future use. It's the best bargain chance of the year in silks and you should not miss it. .....39c yard

The table of Silks at 25c still holds some Wonderful Bargain Values—mostly short lengths, but we keep adding to it daily.

Domestics Cheap.

You will find on one table all our 10c and 12½c cotton voiles, etc.....5c

One table of Madras Ginghams—the 10c and 12½c qualities, this week only.....7c

One table of Light Percales—good patterns for shirt waists and boys' shirts.....10c

One table of Colored Lawns and Calicoes—worth 6¼c, this week only.....3½c

We are Leaders in Turkish Towels—double twisted yarn, the kind that does not throw off the lint—Specials for this week at .....5c, 8c, 10c, 12c and up

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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RUSSIA'S FLYING POST

The Army's System of Communications at the Front.

EXPERT MOUNTED MEN EMPLOYED

Three Chinese Farmhouses Near a Village Form the Post's Central Point—Both Men and Horses Are Numbered and Sent Out In Turn With Dispatches—The Service at Night Most Dangerous.

A correspondent now with the Russian army in its retreat sends the St. Petersburg Zeitung an interesting description of the "flying post," which is used to keep up constant communication between the leaders and to carry dispatches, the daily orders and reports, says the London Globe. The "flying post" is quite a distance from the field postal service, which is managed by the field post. The headquarters of the three Russian armies are connected by a line of posts arranged as follows. The chief of the "flying post" at headquarters is a staff captain, and with the armies the lines of this post are under a lieutenant, who belongs to the staff of his army and who must have his quarters in the post road in the neighborhood of the headquarters. The "flying post" of the Third army is under Lieutenant Baron von Tiesenhausen, and three Chinese farm houses, lying apart from a certain village, have been fitted up as its central point. The choice of such a position was very practical, for the place can be seen from afar, and at night time it can be found easily.

This central point connects, firstly, the army with the headquarters, secondly, the army with the other armies, or at least with those in the neighborhood, and thirdly, the army with the staff of the army corps connected with it. For this purpose the commander of the "flying post" always has at his disposal a varying number of horse soldiers, according to the distance separating the lines. In the Third army the connection thus mentioned was kept up by a squadron of dragoons and by men belonging to all kinds of Cossack and mounted troops, who are told the direction which they are to take and the distance of their journey, but who have to choose their own way. Naturally, so far as possible, only smart and handy men are picked out for this work, which becomes more difficult during a battle or when there is any activity on the part of the enemy. When there is a lull in the warfare, the "posts" are quartered in a village, but, in case of a sudden attack, the men have to "fall in" with the rest, and once Baron von Tiesenhausen had to lead his men to the attack.

At the central point of the "flying post" there are kept about a score of horses, but the number varies according to the number of men sent out with dispatches, for the lines of communication extend on three sides. From the single posts only one man is away at a time as a rule as the dispatches do not follow one another so quickly. According to the regulations, the posts are stationed from five and a half miles to eight miles apart on good roads and from three to four miles apart when the roads or weather is bad or when an enemy is at hand. Experience has shown that the distance of four miles is the best, as that space represents the average distance that can be traversed by a dragoon's horse at full gallop. The posts under Lieutenant von Tiesenhausen are stationed almost exactly at intervals of four miles. At every post are seven horses, and a non-commissioned officer is in charge of every post.

The men and their horses are numbered, and they are sent out in turn with dispatches. One horse always stands ready saddled. If horse No. 1 is sent off, then horse No. 2 is saddled at once, so that no time may be lost. The rate of speed desired is marked upon the envelope. Thus a cross signifies five minutes' trot and five minutes' walk in turn, while two crosses signify that the message has to be carried at full gallop. When a soldier sent off from the central point reaches post No. 1, the non-commissioned officer in charge receives the post bag, takes from it the various letters and copies into the Post Journal their titles and numbers—thus, for example, "Orders from the commander-in-chief, Nos. 413 to 417." Then he gives the bearer of them a receipt for their due delivery at that post and hands the dispatches to one of his own men to carry farther. When a post bag contains many dispatches this method of acknowledging their arrival at every post leads to a great loss of time. It would be better to inclose the dispatches in one large envelope, on which the arrival at and dispatch from the various posts could be marked by the officer in charge.

Both for man and horse this work of the "flying post" is most exhausting. To carry a dispatch means an out and home ride of eight miles. Sometimes a horse has to make this journey thrice a day in fact, although there are days on which fewer calls are made upon the post; but the correspondent saw from the men's "time books" that on an average every man makes three journeys a day that is, twenty-four miles in the saddle. As it is advisable to have horsemen who know the roads and country, the men told off to the work are not changed too frequently. The men serving under Lieutenant von Tiesenhausen had been with him for a month and had got to know every road and tree in the neighborhood. The correspondent rode with the men from post to post. The dragoon generally rides only a few hundred yards along the main road; suddenly he will strike off through a field of millet, as he did with the correspondent.

The dragoon rode across the millet, which was under snow, until he came to a little wood of pines, which he entered at the right place, and found the road through it. Before him on his saddle he held the big, heavy post bag, which kept fire almost immovable, except that he could lower his head and guide his horse carefully through the branches of the trees until the deep dried up bed of a river was reached. Soon after there came into sight a Chinese village, perched on a small height, and across the end of the village street was a farm house, above the black painted door of which was a little white flag, a sign that a post of the "flying post" was stationed there. We entered the yard. In fifteen minutes the receipt of the dispatches had been duly entered. My dragoon started homeward, another dragoon took the post bag and we rode forward.

My new companion was quite as skilled in finding his way as was his predecessor, and I do not think either of them would lose his way at night and in the worst weather. At night the quarters of the "flying post" are made known by a lighted lantern hung above the gate. Von Tiesenhausen told me that he avoided sending men out at night when possible, except in cases of extreme urgency. In April three dragoons were butchered by chunchuses. But few people are seen on the post road even in daytime, and often we did not meet one person on our ride of four miles from post to post. At night the Chinese peasants stay indoors, and Russian soldiers are scarcely ever to be met. Thus the service at night is most dangerous, for it is so easy for a chunchus to surprise a "flying post" before the latter can defend himself.

PARTRIDGES IN CAPTIVITY.

Success of Professor Hodge's Experiments In Massachusetts.

For Clifton F. Hodge, professor of biology at Clark university in Worcester, Mass., is having remarkable success in his efforts toward domesticating the ruffed grouse or partridge, says the Boston Transcript. The latest achievement is the raising of a second generation of the birds while they are in captivity, five strong, healthy birds having been hatched two weeks ago by the mother partridge.

More could scarcely be desired than to have a pair mate and produce their young in the back yard of a city home. So far as is known the birds have acted exactly the same as their brothers in the woods even to the curious act of drumming. They are just as large as those in the woods, and are lively and contented. One of the old male birds seems to be especially delighted when Dr. Hodge enters the inclosure in which they are kept and plays with the bird as one would with his pet cat. In no other case, so far as is known, has this species been anywhere near so perfectly domesticated.

Dr. Hodge began these experiments in the spring of 1903, when he obtained some partridge eggs from the woods and hatched them out under a bantam hen. At the time he was laughed at for trying it, but after the chicks were hatched out and it was seen that they were being raised a member of the Massachusetts Fish and Game Protective association, who resides in Worcester, Mass., reported the affair to a meeting of the directors, which then voted $200 to be given to Dr. Hodge in aid of his experiments.

He is using it in enlarging his inclosures with a view to aiding such work as the association is doing, especially by eventually setting the birds free in the covers of the state of Massachusetts, and perhaps in our city parks. Dr. Hodge's purpose in the experiments, so far as his own work is concerned, is more especially to study scientifically the biological relations of the species its foods, habits and instincts and the possibilities of its domestication.

Japan's Chief Scout a Canadian.

The chief scout in the mikado's army in Manchuria is a Canadian, Lieutenant Tom Casey Callaghan, who won his military title in the Boer war, says the Chicago Chronicle. Previous to that time he had roughed it on northwestern ranches, becoming an expert horseman, rifle shot and hunter of big game. On one occasion in South Africa he was shot through the body and was given up for dead. At the outbreak of hostilities between Japan and Russia he enlisted as a scout in the intelligence department of the Japanese army, where he rose rapidly in his difficult and dangerous work, until he is now commander in chief of a regiment of 200 scouts, the flower of the Japanese intelligence department. Lieutenant Callaghan has with him always maps of the theater of war and an interpreter to convey his orders to the regiment.

Danger to the Louvre.

A new danger threatens the Louvre in Paris, France, says the London Chronicle. The great palace of art has for years been imperiled by the presence of the colonial office in the wing on the river front, and each session the minister of fine arts vainly asks that the colonies shall be provided for elsewhere. The colonial minister never objects to the demand, but professes an equal solicitude for the safety of the picture galleries. Now, however, it has been discovered that the colonial minister has had a room fitted up for his automobile exactly beneath the Rubens gallery. An explosion of petrol might occur here any day, and then the far famed collections might be burnt up.

Prison Congress.

It is understood that the next international prison congress will take place in Vienna in September.

JAPANESE RED CROSS

Tokyo's Biggest Army Hospital as Seen by a Russian.

WELL LIGHTED, SUPERBLY CLEAN

Entire Staff Japanese. Although German Is the Language of Surgery In Japan—Many Sorrowful Faces Seen, but No Sobs Heard—Plenty of Visitors—Number of Deaths From Wounds Very Small.

M. W. Krashevsky, who is acting as war correspondent of the Russkoye Slovo, sends that journal a highly interesting description of the Japanese Red Cross. He says:

"I was near the military hospital in Tokyo when my way was blocked by the crowds standing shoulder to shoulder along the quay for a transport with men wounded before Port Arthur was expected. The crowd was silent in its expectancy, and scarcely a voice was heard. 'Let the foreigner through; let the foreigner through,' said my guide. And even at such a solemn moment the people stepped aside courteously to let me pass to the hospital. The long, sad procession soon came into sight. All the wounded wore white blouses. Only a few of them walked, and they had been wounded in the hand or head. Most of them were carried in jinrikishas, and their feet or bodies were in bandages, while about fifty of them were carried in litters. The faces of the latter men were concealed, for my guide told me they were the severest cases, and in Japan it is the custom to cover the face of a man wounded severely, so that the people may not see his sufferings. Nearly every man borne in the litters had the lower part of his body in bandages, and all of them looked as if they were in the last stages of consumption, for they had been so long in hospital at Dalny. I was interested greatly in the crowd as the terrible procession passed through it. There were no shouts, no tears, only a heavy, oppressive silence, and on every face one could read sympathy and horror. I saw that look of sadness everywhere. It came from the sight of so many youths maimed forever. The war is terribly popular in Japan, but those trains of wounded men bring home to the people all the horrors of warfare.

"Seven hundred wounded men had arrived, and the hospital taking them in was a central point, whence every man was distributed among the various institutions of the Red Cross or in private hospitals and houses. It took only fifteen minutes to register the 700 wounded men. There was no red tape, and all was done very promptly. I followed the largest group of wounded until we reached a large, three storied building, on the front of which was a cross with the letters 'R. C.' My guide disappeared into the office and returned at once with permission for me to visit the hospital. The Japanese are very glad to exhibit their 'perfect European civilization' in their own words, they are passing in this war their examination to be accepted as a first class country.

"'When the wounded have been taken in, one of the surgeons will take the gentleman round and show him everything,' said an attendant. The surgeon, who spoke excellent English, was most agreeable. I was in the biggest of the three Red Cross hospitals in Tokyo. It made the best impression upon me, for it was a mass of light and air, with marvelous cleanliness. 'You will perhaps notice that the ceilings are lower than they are in the model hospitals in Europe, but we Japanese are smaller in size,' said the surgeon. 'The height of the rooms is made in proportion to our stature.' I observed five operating tables in the well lighted operating room. 'We can be proud of our operating rooms,' continued the surgeon; 'they contain everything that is best and up to date.' In each of the very roomy wards I saw forty men on beds arranged on European methods, and with the remarks written in German on the cards hanging at the head of every bed. Even the daily reports of all cases are written in German. Said the surgeon with a smile: 'German is the language of surgery in Japan, for in medicine and surgery we are the pupils of Germany. Until lately our hospitals were full of German surgeons, but now you will not find a single one. Although the entire hospital staff is Japanese, yet we continue to write the notes of cases in German. That is better, for neither the wounded man nor his friends can know the worst.'

"Many of the wounded were lying unconscious; others were chatting, laughing or trying to make themselves understood by mimicry to such friends as happened to be far away. What surprised me was the great number of visitors, especially of women. Hundreds of women came and went silently between the beds. All of them brought presents for the soldiers, and many of them had their children with them. I saw many a sorrow stricken face, but I did not hear one sob. 'There is no crying in hospitals,' said the surgeon. And that set me thinking once more upon the iron discipline of a people which has produced the proverb, 'Sorrow, like a torn garment, must be left at home.' The wounded Russian prisoners whom I saw at Osaka had for the most part wounds in head and shoulder from the shrapnel shells, as I was told. As most of the Japanese were wounded in the feet and body, especially in the abdomen, I asked the surgeon to explain the difference. He said, 'Most of those whom you see here are the victims of artillery fire and were wounded by splinters.' I asked him about the death rate, and he answered me with the eternal Japanese smile: 'The foreign press has had a great deal to say about the horrors of this war making future wars impossible. Certainly warfare has been developed to a terrible degree, but surgery and medicine have also been greatly developed, and the number of deaths from wounds is very small as compared with former wars. Enormous numbers are killed, but never before have the wounded had such great chances of recovery unless their wounds are made by a Cossack's lance or by a sword.' The Japanese surgeon became greatly excited as he said that it was barbarism to allow the lance and saber to be used in warfare, for their wounds gave but a very small chance of recovery, and even then a man is maimed for life.

"The surgeons had come from the front with a convoy of wounded. He told me that there had been an enormous number of sick men, owing to the rapid advance made by the leaders, for the men fell out through sheer fatigue. Dysentery claimed many victims, and, although the Japanese soldiers can live on a handful of rice, only their army surgeons know the results of such diet. I was told that beriberi is not a disease peculiar to Japan, for it is unknown there and is of entirely Manchurian origin and that there had been very few cases of it among the Japanese, while it had raged among the Russians.

"As the tiny Sisters of Mercy in straw slippers went to and fro silently among the wounded men my guide told me with evident pride that they were all girls belonging to the aristocracy. When I asked him where were the English and American women who had volunteered for service as nurses in Japan, he replied that they were much too nervous to be accepted for hospital work, and that the Japanese women were far better fitted for such work. However, it was decided that the numerous foreign women should be sent out to the front, where their nervousness would find a vent. The result was that only those really wishful to act as nurses went out, and they did good service in saving many Japanese lives. With regard to the number of wounded men brought home to Japan, the surgeon told me that up to November, 1904, Tokyo had received 10,000, Osaka 7,000 and Simonoseki, Nagasaki and Hiroshima 10,000 men between them, a total of 27,000. Of course this total by no means represents the casualties, and the surgeon confessed that the Japanese government was careful not to allow many wounded men to return to Japan, as their presence in great numbers could not fail to depress the spirits of the people at home."

AMERICANS IN BULLFIGHTS.

Texas Baseball Players Go to Mexico and Delight the Natives.

An American troupe of bullfighters entered the ring against the bulls the other evening in Ciudad Jaurez, Mexico, says a dispatch from El Paso, Tex. The fighters were all baseball players from El Paso, and Brownie Chamberlain was one of the matadores.

Before a large audience the young Americans handled the banderillas, the capes and the spears with dexterity, and the large audience cheered wildly. A bullfight by electric light is a novelty, but with Americans in the ring it was a sensation on the border. Many Americans were present and cheered as lustily as the Mexicans.

Some of the Americans did exceedingly well with the banderillas and the sword, and, although there were many exciting moments, the fighting was without mishap except to the bulls. A large sum was realized for the Benito Juarez monument, for which the affair was given.

SCAN PAPERS, STUDY BOOKS.

Advice Given by Governor Hoch of Kansas to Topeka Graduates.

In talking about education and development by reading to a class of graduates at Topeka, Kan., the other day Governor Hoch of Kansas said:

"I am a newspaper man and have been all my life, but I must say one of the worst habits is the newspaper reading habit, the fixed mental habit of reading the newspaper for present pleasure and pastime. When you acquire that habit you cannot read a book correctly to save your life.

"Read newspapers enough to scan them and to keep abreast of the times. Read newspapers for home and local news, but read books with a dictionary and encyclopedia beside you."

The Season's Style.

Oh, dainty little maiden, with your dainty
  shirt waist charmer,
So fresh and crisp with frilliness in
  neat and tasteful fashion,
Although it's somewhat chilly out, there's
  some one in the parlor
Always your presence seems to keep, too, that
  keeps our balance from wandering.

Thus as we stroll along the street in mood
  that's calm and pensive,
When your appearance turns our gaze
  up on you out admiringly,
And then we don't know it,
  something makes us apprehensive
And looks as if a stalled look upon you
  most indelicacy.

Though life's experience has taught this
  is a world of chances
And that adventures one must face an
  manifold and various,
We are impressed by this year's styles
  from even passing glances,
That certain accidentals are unusually
  precarious.

For as we gaze upon you in the costume
  that's so charming
We feel a thrill that penetrates e'en
  hearts o'erlaid with callouses,
Because of—you will pardon us, but really
  it's alarming—
The very careless way in which you're
  this year wearing galluses.

—Indianapolis News.

Often The Kidneys Are Weakened by Over-Work.

Unhealthy Kidneys Make Impure Blood.

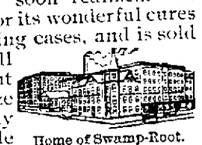
It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood—that is their work.

Therefore, when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected and how every organ seems to fail to do its duty.

If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the great kidney remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as your kidneys are well they will help all the other organs to health. A trial will convince anyone.

If you are sick you can make no mistake by first doctoring your kidneys. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root,** the great kidney remedy, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases, and is sold on its merits by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar size bottles. You may have a sample bottle by mail free, also a pamphlet telling you how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. Mention this paper when writing to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.



Home of Swamp-Root.

FOR SALE!

THE REMPIS CEMENT BLOCK MACHINES

Patd. Feb. 11, 1905

A Good One. Made by

The Rempis & Gallmeyer Foundry Co.

60 N. Front St., Grand Rapids, Mich. Write us. It will pay you

Bear in mind that the want columns is a good investment.

FOR SALE!

Lots on Chester, Edwin and Dwight streets, from $250 to $500.

Lots on George and Johnson streets from $200 to $250.

Four lots off Wachter street $150 to $200.

One lot on Clay alley

Fifteen lots on South Erie street.

These lots can be sold on small monthly payments.

James R. Dunn,

Over 50 S. Erie St.

Office hours from 7 to 8 A. M. and from 4 to 5:30 P. M.

THOMAS BURD, Agent.

FRUIT GROWERS TRIP.

Special Excursion to the East Texas Fruit Country June 20th.

Prominent Horticulturists Going.

June 20th, the Cotton Belt Route will run a special train excursion of fruit and truck growers to and through the wonderful East Texas fruit and truck country. The round trip from St. Louis will consume about a week. The object will be to study conditions of fruit and truck growing in the East Texas country at the height of the harvest season—when they are picking, crating and shipping peaches, plumbs, tomatoes potatoes, etc. The big orchards will be visited and every opportunity given to see results.

Many big growers, officers of State Horticultural Societies, experiment station experts, editors of farm and fruit papers from Northern States will be with us. A cordial invitation has been extended northern growers by the Texas Fruit and Vegetable Growers' Association to visit Texas and attend their State meeting June 23d. Extremely low round-trip rate, special train for the party run on fast schedule—only one night on the road.

The chance of a lifetime to see the great East Texas country to best advantage and at trifling expense.

Write for copy of fruit booklet, itinerary and cost of trip and full particulars.

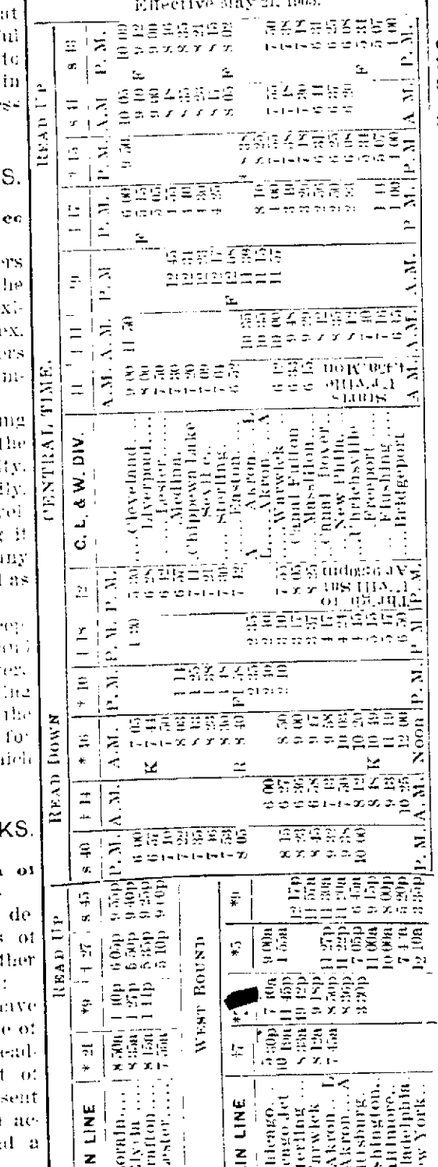
L. O. SCHAEFER, T. P. A.,

Cotton Belt Route. Cincinnati, O.

TRAVELERS' REGISTER.

B. & O. R. R. TIME TABLE.

Effective May 21, 1905.



* Daily. † Except Sunday. F Flag Stop. K Flag Sunday. R Stop Sunday. s Sunday only. W. H. RUCH, Ticket Agent.

Four First Class Tours Lewis and Clark Exposition Portland.

Personally conducted. Choice of tours to include Denver, Colorado Springs, Cripple Creek, Pike's Peak, Royal Gorge, Salt Lake, the Yellowstone, San Francisco and Los Angeles en route. Railroad fare, sleeping cars, hotel service, side trips and all expenses included in the rate. Parties leave Chicago via the Chicago, Union Pacific & North-Western Line, July 6th, 12th, 27th and August 10th. Full information on application to S. A. Hutchison, Manager, 212 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

Change in Time of Trains on Pennsylvania Lines.

Under a new schedule in effect Sunday, May 28, 1905, passenger trains over the Pennsylvania Lines leave Massillon station as follows:

For the East 2:06 a. m., 2:17 a. m., 8:06 a. m., 8:30 a. m., 12:57 p. m., 5:18 p. m., 8:03 p. m.

For the West 9:58 a. m., 10:28 a. m., 2:36 p. m., 5:42 p. m., 10:05 p. m., 11:40 p. m.

For particular information on the subject apply to F. L. McEwen, Ticket Agent, Pennsylvania Co., Massillon O.

Wabash System W. & L. E. R. R.

Local time table in effect June 25, 1905.

Eastbound. Read down.				Westbound Read up.	
2 daily P. M.	6 daily P. M.		AE Daily	3 daily A. M.	9 daily P. M.
8 30		Lv	St. Louis	7 35	2 00
11 00	2 00	"	Chicago		6 30
As 11 22		"	Toledo	5 15	2 15
10 57		"	Fremont	3 53	
11 00		"	Norwalk	3 40	12 19
11 33		"	Wellington	3 20	
12 12	2 40	"	Creston	1 33	11 00
12 41		"	Orrville	1 12	
1 00		"	Dalton	1 00	
1 21	3 30	"	Massillon	12 37	10 05
1 25		"	Navarre	12 32	
1 40		"	Zoar	11 58	
2 08		"	Valley Jct	11 52	
2 16		"	Bowerston	11 17	
2 30	4 58	"	Jewett	10 53	8 40
5 30	7 05	Ar	Pittsburg	8 30	6 30
4 05	10 25	"	Mingo Jct	10 06	7 50
5 20	10 35	"	Steubenville	8 40	
5 05	10 15	"	Martins Ferry	9 00	
5 15	10 25	"	Wheeling	8 50	
P. M.	A. M.			A. M.	P. M.

Cleveland Div Northbound	* A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	† P. M.
Lv Zanesville		7 00	1 45	4 15
" Coshocton		8 05	2 45	5 15
" Navarre		9 48	4 23	6 53
" Massillon	6 10			
" Canton	6 30	10 15	5 00	7 30
Ar Cleveland	9 15	12 15	7 10	9 40

South	* A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	† P. M.
Lv Cleveland	7 00	4 06	5 45	7 30
" Canton	9 05	6 55	8 05	9 45
" Navarre	9 44	6 38	8 40	10 19
Ar Massillon			8 55	10 35
" Coshocton	11 12	8 00		
" Zanesville	12 10	9 00		

* Daily.
† Daily, except Sunday.
‡ Sunday only.

C. S. Crane, G. P. & T. A., St. Louis, Mo.
S. A. Cunningham, Agent.

C. A. & C.

Cleveland, Akron & Columbus

Trains Run by Central Standard Time.

Southbound.		509	503	505	507
		p m	a m	p m	p m
CLEVELAND	lv	5 30	*8 30	*1 50	*9 00
Hudson		6 3	9 00	1 43	9 47
AKRON	ar	6 50	9 25	2 10	10 12
	lv	6 50	9 25	2 10	10 12
Barberton		7 06	9 41	2 26	10 27
ORRVILLE	ar	7 40	10 18	3 00	11 00
	lv	7 40	10 18	3 00	11 00
Millersburg		8 25	11 00	3 45	11 34
Mt. Vernon		9 38	12 12	5 04	12 40
COLUMBUS	ar	11 00	*1 30	† 30	*. 50
		p m	p m	p m	a m

Northbound.		501	507	509	503
		a m	a m	a m	p m
COLUMBUS	lv	6 00	*12 40	†7 00	*12 20
Mt. Vernon		7 24	2 08	8 28	1 40
Millersburg		8 40	3 20	9 51	2 50
ORRVILLE	ar	9 25	4 05	1 45	3 32
	lv	9 25	4 16	10 45	3 32
Barberton		9 55	4 48	11 14	4 00
AKRON	ar	1 17	5 05	11 32	4 20
	lv	10 17	5 15	7 32	4 20
Hudson		10 46	5 50	11 58	4 45
CLEVELAND	ar	11 40	*8 50	*12 50	*5 35
		a m	a m	p m	p m

*Every day. †Week days only. ‡Sunday only. Train for Warsaw-Trinway. Zanesville and intermediate stations on Dresden Branch leaves Millersburg 11:00 a. m. week days.

For particulars see nearest C. A. & C. ticket agent or communicate with J. B. Modisette, District Passenger Agent, Cleveland.

ESTERBROOK STEEL PENS

THE STANDARD PENS EVERYWHERE. 150 Styles Fine, Medium and Broad Points. Sold by All Stationers.

Works, Camden, N. J. ESTERBROOK STEEL PEN CO. 26 John St., New York.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SUBMARINE FOG SIGNAL

Device to Warn Ocean Liners of Danger.

SUCCESSFUL TEST ON GERMAN SHIP

Man on the Bridge of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Heard Tinkling of Bells Through the Water For Miles—Three Big German Ships Fitted With the New Apparatus.

A system of submarine signaling which, according to the officers of the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which recently arrived at New York, is destined greatly to minimize the dangers of fog and mist to ocean liners when they are nearing shore has been fitted to the three great North German liners—Kaiser Wilhelm II., Kronprinz Wilhelm and Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse—says the New York Times. The apparatus, which the Kaiser Wilhelm officers declare has proved a complete success, consists of a small tank filled with a special solution of greater density than water, which is attached to the inner skin of the liner's hull and which contains a microphone or transmitter. From the microphone a wire extends to the bridge, where the officer on duty with an ordinary receiver is enabled to hear distinctly submarine bells attached to the hulls of lightships miles away.

Second Officer Rabien of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse discussed this apparatus. Mr. Rabien was on the bridge as the liner left the German shore and again was on duty when the great ship neared the lightships off Nantucket, Fire island and Sandy Hook.

"Every ship's hull," said Mr. Rabien, "is practically a drum. Sound vibrations in the water travel at four times the speed they do in the air and can be heard for miles whether they be caused by the action of the screws of a steamer or the ringing of a bell.

"For instance, without any special apparatus at all sailors working on the floor of a schooner can detect the sound made by the screws of a liner miles away. Now, the problem of which the apparatus on this ship is the outcome has been to collect these sound waves as they strike the ship's hull and then convey them to the officer of the bridge.

"To do this a small tank—smaller than a man's hat—is attached to the inner side of the skin of the liner. This tank is filled with a chemical solution, denser than water, which contains the mircophone. There are two of these tanks on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, both forward, and to each of them is attached a wire which leads directly to the bridge above. At the end of each wire is an ordinary telephone receiver, which, when the liner nears shore and the weather is foggy, the officer on duty keeps constantly to his ears. There is a switch provided by which you can shut off either the starboard or port microphone, and the officer holding the instrument is enabled to hear bells struck beneath the water several miles distant.

"The noises made by the engines of the liner when she is traveling at great speed do not seriously affect the working of the instruments, while when she is in a fog and naturally traveling at a reduced speed this obstacle is practically obviated, the result being that the officer holding the receiver can judge almost exactly the distance he is from the warning bells. He can also tell exactly the direction from which the sounds come, two advantages that submarine signaling has over wireless telegraphy.

"There is no doubt that in the development and application of this system lies the solution of the problem of navigation in the densest of fogs. By means of a numerical code not only can warning, but information as well, be conveyed with great accuracy. For instance, on the voyage that ended at New York on Tuesday (May 30) I was on the bridge when the Kaiser cleared German waters and again was there as she neared the American mainland. When four miles distant from the mouth of the river Weser I plainly made out the signals conveyed from the lightship there.

"As we neared Nantucket I had the receivers to my ears, and when we were about four miles distant from the lightship off that place I caught the signal sixty-six—six bells, a pause and then six more bells—the Nantucket lightship code signal. When we were about the same distance from the Fire island light I caught the signal sixty-eight, the code number of that place, and again as we approached Sandy Hook the Sandy Hook code number, fifty-one, rang just as clearly and plainly.

"By the use of this system of submarine bells the whole coast between New York and Boston sends out warnings for miles, and there seems no excuse why the same conditions should not obtain along the coasts of all nations. Another use these bells can be put to, in my mind, is in naval warfare, especially with reference to the approach of submarine torpedo craft. It would be the easiest thing in the world to keep track of their movements, and the danger of their landing a telling blow would be reduced to a minimum. Great Britain, Germany and Italy have taken up the system, which they are installing along their coasts, while in Canada the St. Lawrence is guarded with the bells from the Atlantic to Quebec."

Education In Russia.

The state of education in Russia may be judged from the fact that there is only one village school for every 12,000 persons.

THE NEW FASHIONS.

Personality the Pleasing Keynote of the Present.

Possibly Dame Fashion has never indulged in more varied moods than now, and as to those points which she is supposed to insist upon, who can complain? Not the stout lady, for the well cut, slightly rucked bodice, which is a leading novelty, disguises bulk, and not the thin lady, for this same bodice can be made to be kind in hiding her slimness, while the full skirt can be so manipulated that the fullness at the top either falls away from the hips, giving a long line which makes for reduction of girth, or may add to their roundness.

Sleeves, like nearly every other item, show originality and variety, but in one thing they are unvarying, in having fullness at the shoulder and none below the elbow, the more elaborate sleeves all terminating at the elbow in ruchings or box plaiting. Such a mode means the revival of long gloves, and so we have suede in delicate old world shades rucked up the arm and disappearing under the sleeve at the elbow, a pretty fashion.

The lines of the new bodices are distinctly smart. The corset of today,

A TAKING BLOUSE.

while it retains the straight front, has added height in the bust and a shorter, bolder spring at the hips. Add to this the fact that width of shoulders is emphasized and all the perpendicular lines of the bodice are made to curve and flow gracefully into the point of the girdle or waist drapery.

The blouse has become, in fact, for the most part a fitted bodice. Quite a delightful notion in a blouse here finds pictorial expression. This is of pale pink louisine, with crossover fronts, taking little revers, straps and buttons of pale green velvet. The fullness at shoulders and wrists is disposed of in small tucks, while as a completing note comes a quaint vest of muslin and lace, adorned with an old fashioned frill.

The really distinguished toilets of today give evidence that personality is being more than ever considered. Certain points of style are followed, but with a change in some small detail and a touch of that chic which a Frenchwoman so well understands as a means for displaying her individual charms to best advantage.

J. VERNON WALDER.

A Dainty Dinner Dessert.

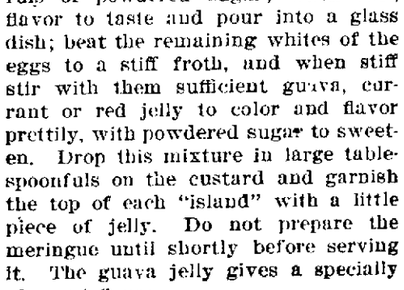
For a warm weather delicacy few things surpass the good old fashioned floating island. Make a custard with a pint of milk, the yolks of four eggs, the white of one and four tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar; when cool, flavor to taste and pour into a glass dish; beat the remaining whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, and when stiff stir with them sufficient guava, currant or red jelly to color and flavor prettily, with powdered sugar to sweeten. Drop this mixture in large tablespoonfuls on the custard and garnish the top of each "island" with a little piece of jelly. Do not prepare the meringue until shortly before serving it. The guava jelly gives a specially pleasant flavor.

Simple Dressing For Salad.

When a simple and quick dressing is needed for lettuce, rub fine a hard boiled egg while warm, with a silver or wooden fork; add a tablespoonful of butter and a salt spoonful of mustard, a pinch of salt and pepper, and beat all a few minutes well. Then add two tablespoonfuls of vinegar.

Gloves For Outing.

From each sort of sport numerous accessories of dress have evolved and perhaps as important as any is the proper sort of glove. The cut shows the equipment for two popular pur-



GOLFING AND MOTORING GLOVES.

suits. The golfing gloves are of yellow chamois leather with perforated back, very soft and pliable, and the motoring or driving gloves show an up to date cut suited to any serviceable leather.

BOUQUETS FOR KANSAS

Australia Pays Marked Tribute to Her Enterprise.

EXCELLED BY NONE, SAYS A PAPER

Rockhampton Newspaper, Commenting on Work of Secretary Coburn of Agricultural Department, Says the State Made Greater Progress In Last Century's Last Quarter Than Any Other Part of the World.

The greatness of Kansas is recognized in faroff Australia, says a Topeka dispatch to the Kansas City Times. According to the Morning Bulletin of Rockhampton, Queensland, a copy of which was recently received by Secretary Coburn of the department of agriculture, Kansas made greater progress in the last quarter of the last century than any other part of the civilized world. The paper says:

"Bold as the statement appears, it may be made with every confidence in ability to demonstrate the truthfulness of it that in no part of the civilized world has human progress been so marked within the last quarter of the last century as in the state of Kansas, one of the United States of America. With rejoicing it is to be noted, moreover, that this development has been due not to vast deposits of mineral wealth, but to the climatic conditions, the cultivable character of the soil and the enterprise and determination of the people by whom the country has been occupied.

"The eminence attained by Kansas may well be the envy of other states and stimulate the desire on the part of their occupants to use the means and methods by which it has been attained. These are freely indicated in the fourteenth biennial report of the Kansas state board of agriculture for the years 1903 and 1904, a copy of which has just reached us. It contains information relative to the farm and farm home and their betterment, with departments especially devoted to potatoes and their production; modern dairying, railroads and their relation to agriculture, breeding, improvement, rearing and care of various live stock; sugar beets in Kansas, inexpensive roadmaking. Kansas at the world's fair in 1904 and agricultural statistics for the last twenty years.

"The success of Kansas at the world's fair was all the more creditable that it was achieved in the face of great obstacles. The state, it must be remembered, suffered two years in succession from disastrous floods. These affected the yields of cereals, yet that of wheat in 1903 was record breaking and that of 1904 above the average. As Kansas possesses the largest apple orchard in the world and stands third in the list of states in number of fruit trees planted and growing, it is not to be wondered at that she received recognition from the judges even though the fruit was not as good as usual owing to the excessive rainfall. Mr. Coburn is to be complimented on the admirable articles which he has combined in this biennial report and the precise and voluminous character of the statistics."

Secretary Coburn has received a letter also from William McIlwraith, an editor in Queensland. The letter says in part:

"I am afraid I am not always so careful in quoting my authority as I might be, but on the whole I do you justice. In connection with this matter let me tell you a local writer on agricultural subjects made free use of your reports and posed as an authority. He was an insurance agent when he began to inoculate the minds of agriculturists with the bacteria of Kansas ideas and experiences. He made a noise, his notions took hold of politicians, and the other day he was appointed director of agriculture for one of our states at a salary of £750 a year. I attribute his exaltation very largely to the good use he made of information derived from your reports."

Increase of Coyotes In Kansas.

Sedgwick county, in Kansas, pays $1 for each coyote scalp that is brought to the county clerk's office at the courthouse, says the Wichita Beacon. The scalp is a circular piece of skin taken from the head of the animal, with both of the ears attached. The ears must be intact or the scalp is worthless. A strange fact is that the receipts from these scalps are increasing, showing that the animals are successfully combating the march of civilization. They are still fighting for existence and are even increasing their number yearly in spite of the price on their heads. Most of the scalps brought in are taken from the young ones that are caught in the spring during the plowing season. They are plowed up and found in old hay or straw stacks. It seldom happens that an old one is caught, for they can run like a dog, and if the poor dog is so unfortunate as to catch the coyote he won't try to catch another one soon.

Den of Railroad Magnate's Daughter.

Miss Cornelia Harriman, daughter of E. H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific railroad, is emulating her father in erecting handsome buildings, says a special dispatch from Middletown, N. Y., to the New York Times. Mr. Harriman is building a $500,000 mansion on the shores of Forest lake, on the mountain top, near Arden, Orange county, N. Y. On the shores of Echo lake, a short distance from Forest lake, Miss Harriman is having erected for her own use a handsome boathouse and studio. This will be Miss Harriman's "den" for the summer, and it will be one of the most attractive spots on the vast Harriman estate.

WHY THE NEGRO IS BLACK.

Army Surgeon Says It Is to Protect Him From Tropical Sun.

Surgeon Major Charles Woodruff, U. S. A., has stated in the Philippines, in a treatise just published in England on the effects of the tropical light on the white man incidentally answers the interesting question, "Why is the negro black?" His answer is that the negro's blackness is a defense against the dangerous rays of the sun, and he thus reasons:

"Sun rays are divided into two classes—long and short. The latter are dangerous to all persons who are not defended from them; the former make for heat. To avoid these dangers the pure negro has evolved a black skin.

"The defensive skin is an armor of pigment just under the outer skin. It varies in intensity of color from the coal black negro of the tropics to the white man of northern latitudes.

"The pigment is always there—just sufficient in strength to resist the danger in different climates. This accounts for the varying colors of different races—black, red, yellow, copper and white. It is only absent in albinos.

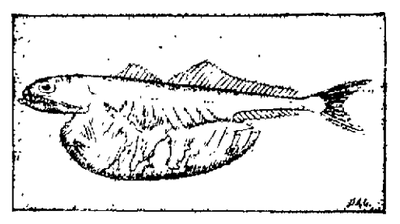
"The negro's natural armor is only protective against artificial heat. In a dark atmosphere the black skin ceases to throw off heat, and the negro suffers. In a stokehole, for instance, he is usually the first man to collapse, where white men are unaffected."

QUEER DEEP SEA FISHES.

They Can Swallow Others Twice Their Own Size.

That one animal can devour another twice its own size at a single swallow is a statement that may seem to the uninformed to be as incredible as any fish story ever invented. Nevertheless it is true of certain fishes. So far as known such fishes are inhabitants of the deep seas, where utter darkness perpetually prevails, with an unvarying temperature almost as cold as ice and a pressure ranging, according to depth, from a quarter to three or four tons upon every square inch of their body surface.

According to Gunther, three specimens of the saccopharynx, a deep sea



THE CHIASMODUS NIGER.

eel several feet long, were found floating with fishes in their stomachs which many times exceeded the length of their destroyers. The Plagyodus ferox is about six feet long and very ferocious. From the stomach of one were taken several octopods, crustaceans, a young brama, twelve young boar fishes, a horse mackerel and one young of its own species. One peculiarity is that it has ribs symmetrically arranged the whole length of its abdomen.

The specimen of the Chiasmodus niger, or "great swallower," here illustrated is six and five-eighths inches long, but contains a fish in its stomach which is ten and a half inches long. The stomach of the devourer is stretched as thin as gold beater's skin. It has hooked teeth and teeth which cross each other from opposite sides of the mouth. The teeth of these rapacious fishes of the deep sea usually point backward. Gunther explains that the fish after having seized its victim with its capacious and very movable jaws partly presses it down as a snake would do and partly draws itself over it. The prey is received into an esophagus and stomach, the membranes of which are extensible as an india rubber pouch. The empty stomach is contracted and folded up and projects but little below the abdomen.—Dr. Sanderson Christison in Scientific American.

Tapeworm a Foe of Consumption.

"The tapeworm is the natural enemy of the germ of consumption, and the latter cannot exist when the former is present," says Consul Canada of Vera Cruz, Mexico, in a report to the state department. The consul states that two eminent scientists have discovered that the tapeworm prevents the organism from being infected with tuberculosis bacilli, and this was proved in the case of a consumptive who had a tapeworm and completely recovered his health. To positively establish the efficacy of this remedy the doctors injected a liquid prepared from the taenia into several consumptives, which resulted in a complete cure.

Sick Man Loses Eighteen Inches.

Professor Lannelongue recently described to the French Academy of Science the case of a man afflicted with an unusual illness called osteomalachy, which in three years caused his stature to diminish from four feet six inches to less than three feet. According to the physician, all the bones in the patient's body became softened and bent like rubber, and this condition lasted for more than three years, after which period the patient got well again without any apparent reason or cure and is now in good health, minus eighteen inches of his stature.

The Piano and the Nerves.

A Berlin physician says that out of 1,000 girls who played the piano before the age of twelve years he found 600 cases of nervous diseases, whereas out of the same number who did not play the instrument he found but 100 cases. The author of these experiments states that the piano should never be used by a child before the age of sixteen years and only two hours a day at the maximum.

RICH BOY'S LIFE OBJECT

Young Ziegler Will Use His $30,000,000 to Find North Pole.

HOPES TO LEAD AN EXPEDITION

Fourteen-year-old Lad Says It Is His Ambition to Place His Foster Father's Name on the Map to Last as Long as the World—How He Became the Richest of Youths.

Fourteen-year old William Ziegler the richest boy in the world and the adopted son and sole heir of the late William Ziegler, the baking powder king and projector of polar expeditions, recently told for the first time in an interview with a New York Journal reporter how he has determined to devote all the millions left to him by his foster father to seeking after the north pole and how he plans upon reaching his majority to personally lead an expedition into the frozen arctic regions to place upon the world's map for all time to come the name of his father, who has left him such great riches.

Here is his own story:

"I will be one of the richest men in the world. But I know it will not turn my head when I gain possession of all that money. I will try and do the most good I can with my millions.

"The big task of my life is to find the north pole. Many brave men have tried to do it and failed. If by the time I become a man no other man has made a great name for himself by doing it I will start out to discover the pole. I am only fourteen years old I must study hard for years to fit myself to be the right kind of a leader.

"Human lives will be in my hands It will be dangerous. I may sacrifice my life. I understand all this. I talked it over with my father. It will be in honor of his memory that I will try to find the north pole. He dearly wished to be the father of the expedition that would do it."

And the boy fully understands. So that while at most times he is a happy, rollicking youngster, with laughter always ready to his lips, when he thinks of these things the gravity of a man comes into his eyes and his speech.

William Ziegler is the boy's name Chance laughed at Fate in the matter of little Willie Ziegler. He was born to the name of Brandt. His father was a poor man. But he was a half brother to William Ziegler. William Ziegler made millions out of baking powder. Brandt died. His children were taken to the home of several of his relatives. Ziegler, the millionaire, childless, picked Willie from among his brothers and sisters. And so while Fate had ordained seemingly that Willie was to be a poor boy Chance laughed at the scheme and led the millionaire half uncle to the babe's cradle, and out of it the child came into the arms of his new father, destined to be the richest boy in the world and destined, too, to have his whole future taken away forevermore from the influence of Chance—a future that was to be laid out for him and a future that demanded of him that he should be otherwise famous than as a very wealthy man; that, indeed, he must make for himself an immortal name by the achievement of a great and dangerous task from which other men had flinched; died, some of them, and failed, all of them the task of the discovery of the north pole.

This is what the richest boy in the world is like: He is a little chap. He is sturdy. His hair is brown and curly, his eyes blue. He has a small nose, a bit tilted, pert and aggressive. His mouth is smiling, his complexion glowing. He will probably grow up into a short, sturdy, active, round headed, frank eyed man. He has to sit propped in a big chair now because he received an injury to the tendons of a leg in a boyish game.

His possession of the fortune does not hinge upon his making hazardous attempt to find the north pole. He may abandon the project, and still, according to his father's will, the millions may be his. But the boy says gravely that he will do the thing that he knows William Ziegler would be most proud to have him do.

"The big thing that I have to do in my life is to find the north pole," he said solemnly in full sincerity. "It is the greatest thing open for any man to do. It would be great to do what so many others could not do. I would place my father's name on the map to remain there as long as the world lasts. Wouldn't that be a fine way to repay him?

"My father first sent Captain Baldwin, but he failed. Then Mr. Fiala of Brooklyn undertook the task. He has not been heard from, and Mr. W. S. Camp, my father's secretary, went away a little before my father died to start a relief expedition. Of course Mr Fiala may, for all we know, make the great discovery. I have to wait at least until I'm twenty one. Some one may get ahead of me. But if the pole is undiscovered when I become a man I shall surely try to make the discovery. My father and I never settled on any plan. That would be a foolish thing now, because time, my father pointed out, would make many changes in the machinery of steamships and perhaps by studying the failure of others new and better routes would be found when I came to make the trial."

Odd Custom In Japan.

In Japan every boy up to the age of thirteen is known in his own family by a child name ("Osana na"), which he then exchanges for the appellation to be borne through life.

GLIMPSES AT STYLES.

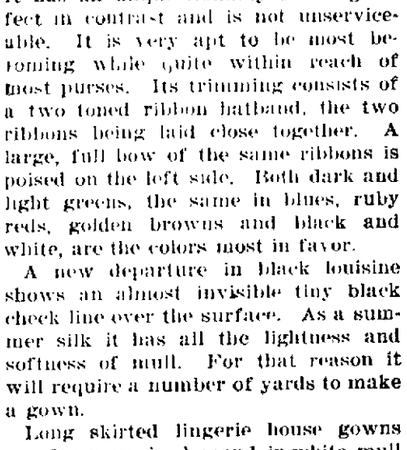
The Summer Girl's New Hat—A Fresh Departure In Silk.

The summer girl's hat prophetically is to be the new double straw construction that is, a small black hat seemingly laid over a larger white one and its brim line is somewhat along the shape of modern sailor hat creations. It has an unquestionably fetching effect in contrast and is not unserviceable. It is very apt to be most becoming while quite within reach of most purses. Its trimming consists of a two toned ribbon hatband, the two ribbons being laid close together. A large, full bow of the same ribbons is poised on the left side. Both dark and light greens, the same in blues, ruby reds, golden browns and black and white, are the colors most in favor.

A new departure in black louisine shows an almost invisible tiny black check line over the surface. As a summer silk it has all the lightness and softness of mull. For that reason it will require a number of yards to make a gown.

Long skirted lingerie house gowns are far more in demand in white mull and batiste when wrought over extravagantly with inset laces upon both bodice and skirt. Ribbon sashes and silk or ribbon belts are the special color trimmings given to such gowns. They are well adapted for afternoon and evening summer wear.

The little touches of black silk which had such telling effects on gowns in unexpected places have disappeared because they are no longer the fashion. But black velvet cuffs and turnover collars are to be seen upon the half long white linen coats as well as on the pongees and rajahs, which are to be as much worn this summer as ever. Pongee at its smartest is no longer trimmed with laces of the same color, but



A LINGERIE SET.

is embroidered in eyelet style or English embroidery. Skirts are flounced with it.

Among the many attractive dress accessories introduced this season are sets of guimpe, or chemisette and cuffs in fine lawns, laces or embroideries. Conspicuously modish as well as useful, they should not be disregarded in planning a wardrobe, as they will often give distinction to an otherwise simple homemade frock. The dainty set shown in the cut carries out a clever design with marked success. The yoke of novel shape is of all over valenciennes, with an insertion from yoke to waist of valenciennes. The Britaine cuffs are trimmed with knife plaited ruffles of valenciennes.

For serviceable street wear voiles in street colors are the best choice, and when tailor made they are desirable. The dark browns, grays and some of the beige or burnt bread tones are advised. Such skirts look extremely well in wide tucks if the wearer is tall; in small tucks otherwise. Laces are not selected for such gowns as a trimming, the lingerie at the neck and bottom of the long sleeves being all that is required. Vogue.

Economy Soup.

An hour before luncheon slice an onion in a saucepan with a pint of water, cover and stew until tender, then add half a can of tomatoes, any slices of beef or mutton left over which are not in proper shape to use cold, a tablespoonful of rice, a level teaspoonful of salt, three shakes of pepper from bottle and a dessertspoonful of butter. Simmer for half an hour or longer if rice is not soft. Serve without straining, leaving the bits of meat in it.

Handy For the Kitchen.

A strong bracket or hook like that used for a bird cage will prove a labor saving device if it is fastened to the wall above the kitchen table. In the fruit season it will save much time by being always ready for the jelly bag which is hung up for straining and for gelatin as well as the countless number of uses a hook can be put to.

Labor Saving Fluid.

To polish silver, brass, etc., make a polishing soap as follows: Dissolve eight ounces of good hard soap in four ounces of boiling water. When cooling, add one and a half ounces of turpentine, and later on stir in three ounces of strong ammonia water. Keep well corked. It will clean anything—except a soiled conscience.

Fashion's Echoes.

The "incidental" coat of linen will be one of the season's smart things.

Brilliantine shirt waist suits rank among very serviceable fashions.

Pongee parasols, with colored taffeta silk borders, are among the gay new effects in their line.

Piquant color contrasts find much favor in costumes.

Very chic are brown silk stockings, and brown includes many shades through golden brown and pale chestnut to a sort of faded yellow.

Plain ginghams trimmed with fancy patterns of the same material promise to be much used.

Corset covers for the bodice of this year must fit the figure snugly.

Embroidered linen belts to match collars and cuffs are pretty trifles.

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JOHN HAY

Distinguished Career of a Man Who Rose From the Ranks.

With the Soul of a Poet He Possessed the Keen Mind of a Man of Affairs.

The Author of Poems That Hurry the Heart Beats and State Papers That Have Made History.

His Boyhood, His Young Manhood and His Old Age—A Life of Accomplishment and Honor.

The Personal Side of This Many Sided American—Author of "Pike County Ballads." Friend and Protege of Lincoln Made Possible Building of Isthmian Canal—Fond of Collecting Personal Cartoons.

JOHN HAY has often been called "the greatest secretary of state." High praise that, when it is remembered that the premiership of the American cabinet has been held by some of the most distinguished men in our political history. Thomas Jefferson, Edmund Randolph, John Marshall, James Madison, James Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Martin Van Buren, Daniel Webster, John C. Calhoun, James Buchanan, Edward Everett, Lewis Cass, Wilbur H. Seward, Elihu B. Washburn, William M. Evarts, James G. Blaine, Thomas F. Bayard, Walter Q. Gresham, Richard Olney, John Sherman and others almost as illustrious have shone in this place.

Giant of Giants In Statecraft.

To say that a man is the greatest of such a list is to make him a giant of giants

Yet, measured by actual accomplishments in world politics, the late John Hay measures with any of them, and it is perhaps not extravagant praise to say that he goes to the head of the list. Certain it is that he made the United States the diplomatic center of the world, that he maintained the integrity of China, that he opened the diplomatic door for the building of the isthmian canal, that he united the Anglo-Saxon world and made America its head, and that he introduced to all nations a new and more direct sort of diplomacy. Even a greater distinction probably belongs to him, though this is not generally known, as the moves made in international politics are mostly in the dark. Then, too, it is hard to say what would or would not have happened if certain steps had not been taken. Yet despite the veil of secrecy enough is known to have created the general belief that John Hay prevented a general European war from growing out of the conflict in the far east.

Leading up to this culminating role on the stage of statecraft were many minor positions in the diplomatic service. These began shortly after the civil war, and the first period ended in 1870. But in these few years three important places were held: secretary of legation at Paris, secretary of legation and charge d'affaires at Vienna and secretary of legation at Madrid. The second period began in 1879, when Hay was made first assistant secretary of state, which place was held until a change of administration in 1881. In that year the young diplomat held the important and honorable position of president of the international sanitary conference. The third period began in 1897, when one of the first acts of President McKinley was to nominate Mr Hay as ambassador to Great Britain, from which position he was called a little over a year later to go to the head of the state department, where he remained till his death, a few days ago. While at London such a comparatively short time, Hay remains both in the American and English public mind as the most conspicuous of the long list of brilliant men who have held the position of ambassador at the court of St. James.

Friend of Lincoln.

Diplomacy, however, was not the only field in which John Hay shone. Politics, war, journalism and literature each furnished some of the laurels interwoven in the wreath of his fame. He was one of the private secretaries of President Lincoln and was in peculiarly close and intimate relations with the great emancipator. He was the favorite editorial writer of Horace Greeley on the New York Tribune. He was the author of poems and prose sketches and histories read with interest and delight on two continents. To gain confidential information for Abraham Lincoln he was adjutant general to two or three commanders in the civil war, being promoted to the rank of colonel. In addition to all his other accomplishments he was an orator of power and scholarly finish, two of his most noteworthy efforts having been an address on Walter Scott and the memorial oration on the death of William McKinley, delivered in the hall of representatives in Washington.

The Ohio society of New York once gave Hay a dinner, for among his other titles of distinction the great secretary lived several years in Ohio. In that talk he bewailed the fact that he was a man without a state. "I was born in Indiana," he said, "I grew up in Illinois, I was educated in Rhode Island, and it is no blame to that scholarly community that I know so little. I learned my law in Springfield and my politics in Washington, my diplomacy in Europe, Asia and Africa. I have a farm in New Hampshire and desk room in the District of Columbia. When I look to the springs from which my blood descends the first ancestors I ever heard of were a Scotchman who was half English and a German woman who was half French. Of my immediate progenitors my mother was from New England and my father was from the south. In this bewilderment of origin and experience I can only put on an aspect of deep humility in any gathering of favorite sons and confess that I am nothing but an American."

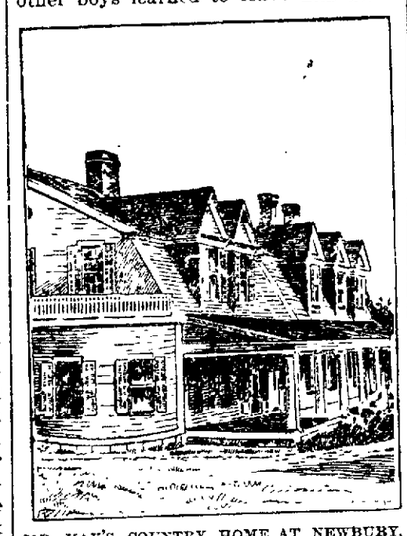
Washed His Mother's Dishes.

At the pleasant little Hoosier city of Salem John Hay was born in 1838. His father was a doctor in moderate circumstances, so that the boy was protected from the rough corners of poverty that have knocked greatness into—or out of—so many of our public men. While the future statesman was very young the Hays moved to Illinois, and it was in the common schools of that state that he began his education. John was a prize Sunday school scholar and always took the prizes for memorizing verses. This created envy in the breasts of the other boys, and they decided to humiliate the Sunday school teacher's pet. Hearing that he washed dishes for his mother and that he wore a large sleeved apron in doing so, they decided to take around some girls of whom John was rather fond and surprise him in the dish washing operation. He promptly appeared with a large pan full of dirty water in his hands and as promptly threw the contents over his tormenters. After that he was permitted to wash his mother's dishes in peace.

The education was pursued at an academy in Springfield and finished at Brown university at the age of twenty. Mr. Hay afterward took a degree of A. M. and was given LL. D.'s from various institutions all over the country. It is hard for a man of fame to escape the LL. D.-ing process.

A Popular Boy In College.

One of Hay's college mates describes him as a rosy cheeked youngster, the best writer and most popular boy in the university, usually sunshiny, but occasionally attacked by the blues, when he handed out verbal vitriol to friend and foe alike. Even then his caustic wit was in evidence, and the other boys learned to leave him alone



MR. HAY'S COUNTRY HOME AT NEWBURY, N. H., WHERE HE LIED.

on his off days, which fortunately were not frequent. He had a prodigious memory, a fact of which he was not proud. He was proud of his essays, however, and memorized nearly all of them. He wrote verse then, but not of the "Jim Bludso" variety. That came later.

Returning to Springfield, young Hay studied law and was admitted to the bar. In the campaign of 1860 he stumped the state for Lincoln. Upon his election the great war president made Hay his assistant private secretary. It was during the dark days of the conflict that the young man wrote his famous poem, "Little Breeches," an effort that he did not appreciate at the time and which he has never rated at its true worth since. To cheer the president in one of the blackest hours of the war Hay wrote the verses to him, and Lincoln liked it so well that he insisted on its publication. As a consequence the assistant private secretary awoke one morning, like Byron, to find himself famous.

The Advent of "Jim Bludso."

It was not until 1871, however, that "Pike County Ballads," containing "Little Breeches," "Jim Bludso," "Banty Tim" and other famous dialect poems, appeared. In later life Hay tried to forget that he had written these, but the public would not have it. Others delighted to remember these rough verses, so full of human nature, humor and pathos, even though their author did not. A distinguished Englishman once said that "Jim Bludso," he who would "hold her nozzle ag'in the bank till the last galoot's ashore," was one of the most popular poems in England.

It was also in 1871 that "Castilian Days" came out, which Horace Greeley declared the best book of travel he had ever read. A year later appeared Hay's translation of "Castelar's Democracy In Europe." It was not till 1890, however, that Hay's most famous book, "Abraham Lincoln; a History," was published, and the same year came a later edition of his poems. John G. Nicolay, Lincoln's other secretary, collaborated with Hay in the life of their great chief, Nicolay gathering the material and Hay writing the book.

Editor of the New York Tribune.

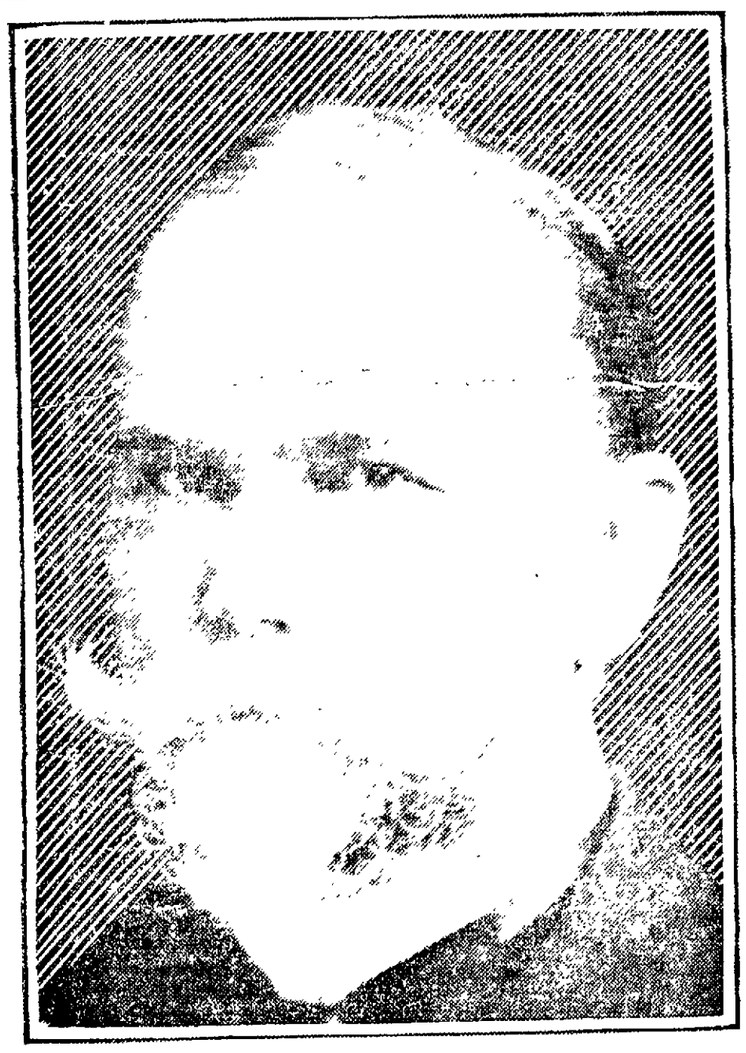
It was in 1870 that Mr. Hay became an editorial writer on the Tribune, a place he held for many years. It was here he began his lifelong friendship with Whitelaw Reid. The two men have many points in common, not the least of which is that both married rich wives. While Reid was in Europe for several months Hay was editor in chief of the Tribune. John Russell Young described that time and said that while Reid had used whips on his political enemies Hay used scorpions, so that there was a sigh of relief in certain circles when Reid returned "and the young lion (Hay) was vouchsafed the joyful manumission of the jungles."

It was Reid who introduced Hay into New York society, and one of the match makers of the metropolis decided that the young author and diplomat—Hay was then thirty-six—was too eligible a bachelor to go unmarried, so she introduced him to Clara Stone, the daughter of a Cleveland millionaire, whom he married in 1874.

Colonel Hay's house in Washington has a rather modest appearance on the outside, but within it is artistic and beautiful. The great diplomat's chief fad was to gather cartoons made of himself, and one of the rooms of his home is plastered with them. One of the choicest parts of his collection consists of the cartoons made by the famous Du Maurier, the author of "Trilby."

In manner Secretary Hay was suave, polished and courtly. He never lacked in vigor, however, and often startled the diplomats of Europe by the originality of his moves. He did not believe in the indirect methods of old time diplomacy and pushed matters to a conclusion. He spoke many languages, and his grasp of affairs was truly world wide.

J. A. EDGERTON.



THE LATE JOHN HAY.

POEMS BY JOHN HAY.

Notable Favorites Written by Late Secretary of State.

Jim Bludso of the Prairie Belle.

Wall, no! I can't tell where he lives,
Because he don't live, you see;
Leastways, he's got out of the habit
Of living like you and me.
Whar have you been for the last three year
That you haven't heard folks tell
How Jimmy Bludso passed in his checks
The night of the Prairie Belle?

He weren't no saint—them engineers
Is all pretty much alike—
One wife in Natchez-Under-the-Hill
And another one here in Pike
A keerless man in his talk was Jim
And an awkward hand in a row,
But he never flunked, and he never lied—
I reckon he never knowed how.

And this was all the religion he had:
To treat his engine well,
Never be passed on the river,
To mind the pilot's bell,
And if ever the Prairie Belle took fire
A thousand times he swore
He'd hold her nozzle ag'in the bank
Till the last soul got ashore.

All boats has their day on the Mississip,
And her day come at last—
The Movastar was a better boat,
But the Belle, she wouldn't be passed;
And so she come tearin' along that night—
The oldest craft on the line—
With a nigger squat on her safety valve
And her furnace crammed, rosin and pine.

The fire bust out as she cl'ared the bar
And burnt a hole in the night,
And quick as a flash she turned and made
For that willer bank on the right.
There was runnin' and cursin', but Jim yelled out
Over all the infernal roar:
"I'll hold her nozzle ag'in the bank
Till the last galoot's ashore!"

Through the hot, black breath of the burnin' boat
Jim Bludso's voice was heard,
And they all had trust in his cussedness
And knowed he would keep his word.
And, sure's you're born, they all got off
Afore the smokestacks fell,
And Bludso's ghost went up alone
In the smoke of the Prairie Belle.

He weren't no saint, but at judgment
I'd run my chance with Jim
'Longside of some pious gentlemen
That wouldn't shook hands with him.
He seen his duty, a dead sure thing,
And went for it thar and then.
And Christ ain't a-goin' to be too hard
On a man that died for men.

Little Breeches.

I don't go much on religion—
I never ain't had no show—
But I've got a middlin' tight grip, sir,
On the handful o' things I know.
I don't pan out on the prophets
And free will and that sort of thing,
But I believe in God and the angels
Ever since one night last spring

I come into town with some turnips,
And my little Gabe came along—
No four-year-old in the county
Could beat him for pretty and strong,
Peart and chippy and sassy,
Always ready to swear and fight,
And I'd larnt him to chaw terbacker
Just to keep his milk teeth white.

The snow come down like a blanket
As I passed by Taggart's store;
I went in for a jug of molasses
And left the team at the door
They scared at something and started—
I heard one little squall,
And hell to split over the prairie
Went team, Little Breeches and all.

Hell to split over the prairie!
I was almost froze with skeer,
But we rousted up some torches
And sarched for 'em far and near.
At last we struck hosses and wagon
Snowed under a soft white mound,
Upsot, dead beat—but of little Gabe
No hide nor hair was found.

And here all hopes soured on me,
Of my fellow critter's aid—
I jest flopped down on my marrowbones
Crotch deep in the snow and prayed.
By this the torches was played out,
And me and Jerd Parr
Went off for some wood to a sheepfold
That he said was somewhar thar

We found it at last and a little shed
Where they shut up the lambs at night
We looked in and seen them huddled thar,
So warm and sleepy and white
And thar sot Little Breeches and chirped,
As peart as ever you see,
"I want a chaw of terbacker,
And that's what the matter of me."

How did he git thar? Angels
He could never have walked in that storm.
They jest scooped down and toted him
To what it was safe and warm
And I think that savies a little child
And fotches him to his own
Is a darned sight better business
Than loafing around the throne.

Banty Tim.

I reckon I git your drift, gents—
You 'low the boy shan't stay.
This is a white man's country;
You're Democrats, you say
And whereas and seein' and wherefore
The times bein' all out o' jint,
The nigger has got to mosey
From the limits o' Spunky P'int!

Let's reason the thing a minute;
I'm an old fashion'd Democrat, too,
Though I laid my politics out o' the way
For to keep till the war was through.
But I come back here allowin'
To vote as I used to do,
Though it gravels me like the devil to train
Along o' sich fools as you

Now, dog my cats ef I kin see,
In all the light of day,
What you're got to do with the question
Ef Tim shall go or stay
And, furder than that, I give notice
Ef one of you teches the boy
He kin check his trunks to a warmer clime
Than he'll find in Illanoy.

Why, blame your hearts, jest hear me!
You know that ungodly day
When our left struck Vicksburg Heights, how ripped
And torn and tattered we lay.
When I got it reckoned I stayed behind
For reasons sufficient to me—
With a rib caved in and a leg on strike
I sprawled on that damned glacee.

Lord, how hot the sun went for us
And br'iled and blistered and burned!
How the rebel bullets whizzed round us
When a cuss in his death grip turned!
Till along toward dusk I seen a thing
I couldn't believe for a spell—
That nigger—that Tim—was a-crawlin' to me
Through that fireproof, gilt edged hell!

The rebels seen him as quick as me,
And the bullets buzzed like bees,
But he jumped for me and shouldered me
Though a shot brought him once to his knees.
But he staggered up and packed me off,
With a dozen stumbles and falls,
Till safe in our line he dropped us both,
His black hide riddled with balls.

So, my gentle gazelles, thar's my answer,
And here stays Banty Tim.
He trumped Death's ace for me that day,
And I'm not goin' back on him!
You may resoloot till the cows come home,
But ef one of you teches the boy,
He'll rastle his hash tonight in hell,
Or my name's not Tillman Joy!

MAKING PEACE TREATIES

Slow Process That Is Attended by Numerous Formalities.

MUCH CEREMONY AND ROUTINE.

Japanese and Russian Commissioners Will Probably Reach Washington With an Extensive Retinue. Much Delay Necessary Because Daily Reports Must Be Cabled to Home Offices.

Washington has seen many meetings of distinguished foreign officials, but the meeting of the Japanese and Russian peace commissioners will be a distinct novelty, says the Washington Post. The wars of the world in times gone by have not been terminated by peace negotiations at the American capital.

There will be almost endless ceremony and exhaustive routine in the meeting of these commissioners. The usages on such occasions are well defined, and two such punctilious nations as Japan and Russia will hardly omit any of these in their important negotiations. These negotiations will consume weeks and probably months. Completely beaten in the field of battle at every point, Russia will seek to regain her prestige by gaining concessions in the diplomatic field which will mitigate her defeat. Russian diplomacy is conceded to be the most astute in the world. Japanese diplomacy in the past has not asserted itself with great credit, and it remains to be seen if when the treaty of Washington is finally completed Japan has been as badly treated as she was in the treaty of Simonoseki, when, after whipping China as completely as she now ten years later has whipped Russia, Japan was forced to surrender nearly all of the fruits of her victory.

After organization and the presentation of credentials of the peace commissioners as well as a long army of secretaries and other aids and assistants which each country will send, the commissioners will probably adjourn for a day or two and will then leave Washington for some spot more favored by nature than is Washington in summer time.

When the commissioners again meet each point of the protocol will be taken up in turn. The daily sessions will doubtless be short, for each day the commissioners will be compelled to prepare full reports of the day's proceedings for their home government, and as these reports must be cabled to St. Petersburg and to Tokyo in cipher more time will be expended in transmitting and in receiving and deciphering the instructions from the respective home offices than in the actual work of each session.

The proceedings at the sessions will of course be carried on in French. It is doubtful if the Russian commissioners can speak Japanese enough to comprehend the fine shades of meaning of the words employed in diplomacy, and it is equally doubtful if the Japanese know enough Russian. The treaty itself will probably be prepared first in French. Up to a hundred years ago all treaties were drawn up in Latin, but in recent years they are, after being drafted in French, prepared in duplicate in the languages of the "high contracting parties." After the translations into the two languages have been made and each translation has been accepted by the envoys as literally correct both in words and in spirit a final copy will be prepared for signature.

This copy is prepared on parchment in duplicate, the Russian treaty being written on one side of the sheet and the Japanese version in a parallel column. The final copy is then again compared both as to verbiage and as to punctuation, and the peace commissioners affix their signatures. In signing the treaty it is customary that the commissioners affix their signatures alternately, the ranking commissioner for each country being the first to sign his name under the version of the treaty written in his own language, the second signature being that of the ranking commissioner of the other country and all the other signatures following alternately in the order of precedence. The date when the treaty will go into effect will probably be left blank, although frequently a stipulation is inserted that the treaty shall go "into effect as soon as possible."

It is a pleasant custom among nations which have been at war and which have been brought to peace by a third friendly nation to bestow upon the ruler of the friendly nation handsome presents and other testimonials of gratitude, both for the service rendered in bringing about peace and as an appreciation of the hospitality shown the commissioners of the respective countries. This of course is out of the question in this case. No order of nobility can be conferred upon President Roosevelt, nor can either nation bestow upon him any order or tender him any present of jewels or other articles. Indeed, should either nation lose sight of this fact an embarrassing situation will be created.

The law forbids the acceptance by an American officer or official of a present from any foreign potentate. Should either Russia or Japan send some article of great value to President Roosevelt the senate committee on foreign relations would be put in the position of either refusing to permit the president to accept these presents or would be compelled to retreat from its present attitude, for if it permitted the president to accept a present it would of course be compelled to permit all the other gentlemen now importuning the committee to accept the presents that have been sent to them

MALAY PROAS.

The Way These Peculiar Boats Are Built and Fitted Out.

Great fleets of Malay vessels go into the sea south of Borneo each year to fish for trepang, or sea slugs, which are esteemed a great delicacy in China and other Asiatic countries. A British government official writes: "The proas are peculiar looking concerns and present a most clumsy appearance. The hull is of wood, and the top, sides, deck, roof and yards are made of bamboo, the sails of matting and many of the ropes and hawsers of plaited cane. They are steered by two rudders, one on either side of the stern. Some of them carry iron anchors, others wooden ones, with heavy stones lashed to them. Often when the anchor is let go a man is sent down to see that it is properly fixed in good holding ground. The mast is a peculiar concern, being formed of wood or bamboo, having two stays, so that in appearance it resembles a lengthy trident, the spaces between the masts and stays being fitted with wooden steps, on which the sailors stand to hoist and roll up the sail, which unrolls again by a simple contrivance like a window blind.

"When you go on board a proa you go over the bow, that being close to the water's edge, the stern being away up in the air. You then climb a beam and step across an opening to the deck in front of the captain's cabin, which is situated on one side of the bow, a similar one being on the opposite side for the second in command. The deck is of split bamboo, worked together with wire or fiber, and can be rolled up at pleasure. The entrance to the cabins is about 2 feet by 2 feet 6 inches. Of course to enter or leave you must go on your hands and knees. Inside there is room for a man to sit or lie down in. The stern, which is high up, has several small rooms, or holes, like a great pigeon house, and in these and on top of the cargo the crew lives, the galley being a large iron pan with a quantity of sand in it to light the fire on.

"Proas have a sort of bowsprit rigged out and sometimes carry two or three headsails. On top of the houses they carry plenty of spare bamboos and rattans, which they get at the island of Kissa, near Timor, on the way down."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

The poorest thing you can offer a friend is an excuse.

Two things a man puts off—buying a lot in a cemetery and making a will.

It is not enough to admit that you are a fool. You must try to get over it.

After a man fails to make money his wife loses all awe of his bunch of office keys.

When a boy helps his mother with the dishes, how do the other boys find it out?

There is no greater fallacy in the world than that sense comes with age or experience.

When you think yourself over in the middle of the night you give mighty poor satisfaction.

It is going to make a mighty poor jam for your crust in poverty to eat it remembering what you spent on foolishness in youth.—Atchison Globe.

Tom L. Johnson's Mother Dying.

New York, July 5.—Mayor Tom L. Johnson of Cleveland is at the bedside of his mother, Mrs. Helen Johnson, at Fort Hamilton. Mrs. Johnson, who is in her 80th year, is not expected to live many days. She is suffering from the infirmities of old age.

Famous Geographer Dead.

Brussels, July 5.—Prof. Jacques Elisee Reclus, the famous geographer, is dead here. He was born in 1830.

Disembowled by Firecrackers.

Wheeling, W. Va., July 5.—Last night Mrs. Robert Jenkins of South Wheeling was the victim of a horrible accident. She conducts a confectionery and was sitting in front of the store with a quantity of firecrackers in her lap when they exploded. The woman was disembowled and is not expected to survive the night.

MASSILLON MARKET.

The following are the retail prices today in Massillon. This report is corrected daily:

Country butter, per lb	22
Creamery butter	26
Eggs, per dozen	18
Chickens, spring, lb	18
New Cabbage, per lb	4
Lettuce, per lb	15
Onions, per peck	50
Potatoes, per bushel	40

Dealers Pay for Country Produce:

Country butter, per lb	15-18
Eggs, per dozen	15
Chickens, live, per lb	12
Chickens, spring, dressed	40
Chickens, dressed	14
Potatoes, per bushel	25

GRAIN MARKETS.

Following are the paying prices:

Wheat	95
Oats	32-33
Corn	56

Following are the selling prices.

Hay, baled, per hundred	70
Straw, per hundred	55
Shelled corn, per bushel	70
Oats, per bushel	40
Corn	70
Hay, loose, per ton	$7-$8

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